

C A20N ECO - 1994 052

> Ontario's Environmental Bill of Rights

Statements of Environmental Values for 14 Government Ministers Digitized by the Internet Archive in 2024 with funding from University of Toronto

ONTARIO'S

ENVIRONMENTAL BILL OF RIGHTS

STATEMENTS OF ENVIRONMENTAL VALUES

FOR

14 GOVERNMENT MINISTRIES

NOVEMBER 1994



Environmental Commissioner of Ontario



Commissaire à l'environnement de l'Ontario

Covernment Publications

Eva B. Ligeti LLB., LLM. Commissaire

B. Ligeti B., LL.M. nmissioner

November 15, 1994

To All Ontario Residents:

On November 15, 1994 the 14 ministries subject to the Environmental Bill of Rights (EBR) posted their final Statement of Environmental Values (SEV) on the Environmental Registry. Each SEV declares the ministry's commitment to integrating environmental considerations into its decision-making process and provides a framework for assessing ministerial compliance with the EBR.

The evolution of these SEVs has been a novel — and sometimes challenging — journey. I thank each ministry for its co-operation, contribution and willingness to overcome obstacles along the way. I also applaud those members of the public and non-government organizations whose thoughtful input measurably enhanced the final SEVs. The people of Ontario can take pride in reaching this important milestone on the road to genuinely transparent environmental decision-making in this province.

Having said that, we recognize there is still work to do. While the current SEVs provide a good foundation for environmental decision-making that complies with the *EBR*, some elements need further attention. Therefore, each ministry has agreed to participate in a one-year review process ending November 15, 1995.

As part of the review process the Office of the Environmental Commissioner, in partnership with the ministries and the public, will explore ways to refine each SEV. This will include developing strategies to:

1. ensure and enhance ongoing public participation

2. determine and clarify the class of ministry decisions to which the EBR applies

3. effectively monitor ministry compliance with the EBR

4. enhance the clarity of each SEV

The Office of the Environmental Commissioner is committed to working with all stakeholders to develop the best possible process for monitoring the implementation of the EBR and improving the application of the SEVs over the next year. We strongly encourage all Ontario residents to provide input on the above strategies.

We look forward to strengthening our partnership with each of the 14 ministrie and the people of Ontario throughout the review year to ensure government decisions reflect the purposes of the *EBR*.

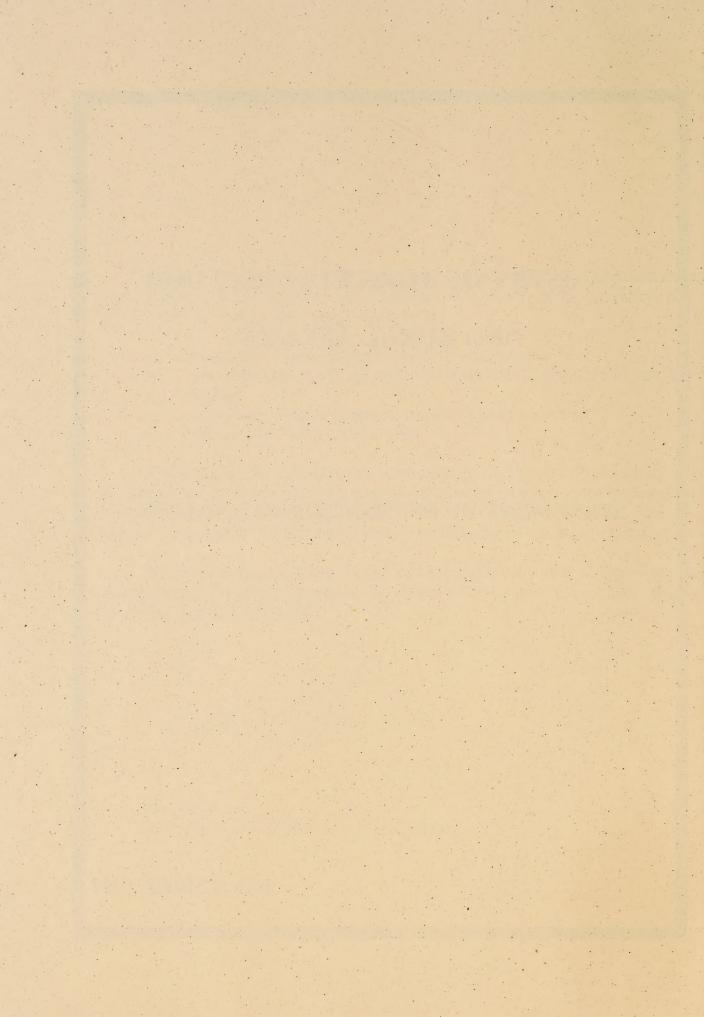
Eva Ligeti

Environmental Commissioner of Ontario

AZP-05/1

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND RURAL AFFAIRS

STATEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL VALUES



Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs

STATEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL VALUES

November 1994

Information on this Statement of Environmental Values, and how the Environmental Bill of Rights applies to the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs, may be obtained by contacting:

Environmental Bill of Rights
Policy and Program Coordination Branch
Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs
4th Floor
801 Bay Street
Toronto, Ontario
M7A 2B2

FAX: (416) 326-9892

This document is available from:

Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs Information Centre 801 Bay Street, 1st Floor Toronto, Ontario M7A 2B2

Telephone: Toronto Area - 326-3400

Rest of Province - 1-800-567-8898

FAX: (416) 326-3409

Version française disponible:

DÉCLARATION SUR LES VALEURS ENVIRONNEMENTALES

INTRODUCTION

The Environmental Bill of Rights provides for provincial ministries to prepare Statements of Environmental Values. This document is the Statement of Environmental Values for the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs.

This Statement includes a background section providing information on the Bill and the requirements for the Statement. It also contains strategic context, integration and application sections.

The strategic context provides for the adoption of the purposes of the Bill by the ministry's strategic plan. The integration and application sections of the Statement indicate the integration of the purposes of the Bill with other ministry considerations and their application to ministry decision-making that might significantly affect the environment.

BACKGRUUND

The Ontario Environmental Bill of Rights (EBR) was proclaimed in February 1994. The founding principles of the EBR are stated in its Preamble:

The people of Ontario recognize the inherent value of the natural environment.

The people of Ontario have a right to a healthful environment.

The people of Ontario have as a common goal the protection, conservation and restoration of the natural environment for the benefit of present and future generations.

While the government has the primary responsibility for achieving this goal, the people should have means to ensure that it is achieved in an effective, timely, open and fair manner.

The purposes of the Act are:

- (a) to protect, conserve and, where reasonable, restore the integrity of the environment by the means provided in the Act;
- (b) to provide sustainability of the environment by the means provided in the Act; and
- (c) to protect the right to a healthful environment by the means provided in the Act.

These purposes include the following:

- 1. The prevention, reduction and elimination of the use, generation and release pollutants that are an unreasonable threat to the integrity of the environment.
- 2. The protection and conservation of biological, ecological and genetic diversity.
- 3. The protection and conservation of natural resources, including plant life, animal li and ecological systems.
- 4. The encouragement of the wise management of our natural resources, including pla life, animal life and ecological systems.
- 5. The identification, protection and conservation of ecologically sensitive areas processes.

In order to fulfil these purposes the Act provides: means by which the residents of Ontario means participate in the making of environmentally significant decisions by the Government of Ontario increased accountability of the Government of Ontario for its environmental decision-making increased access to the courts by residents of Ontario for the protection of the environment; a enhanced protection for employees who take action in respect of environmental harm.

Statements of Environmental Values are a means for government ministries to record the commitment to the environment and be accountable for ensuring consideration of the environment in their decisions. The EBR requires a Statement of Environmental Values (SE from 14 government ministries. The SEV explains:

How the purposes of the EBR will be applied when decisions that might significantly affect the environment are made in the ministry; and

How consideration of the purposes of the EBR should be integrated with oth considerations, including social, economic and scientific considerations, that are part decision-making in the ministry.

It is each Minister's responsibility to take every reasonable step to ensure that the SEV considered whenever decisions that might significantly affect the environment are made in ministry.

The 14 ministries are:

Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs; Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relation Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Recreation; Ministry of Economic Development and Trade; Ministry Environment and Energy; Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Housing; Ministry Labour; Management Board Secretariat; Ministry of Municipal Affairs; Ministry of Natural Resource Ministry of Northern Development and Mines; and Ministry of Transportation

STRATEGIC CONTEXT

The ministry operates according to its strategic plan, Common Ground Update. Through a Mission Statement providing a focus for the ministry's endeavours, the ministry is to:

Foster an economically viable, environmentally sustainable agriculture and food system where the participants cooperate to meet the needs of the people of Ontario and to compete in global markets.

The strategic plan states that the ministry, along with the agriculture and food industry in general, should reflect the concerns of society about a sustainable food system. The use of agriculture and food best management practices by the industry will help to protect the ecosystem of soil, air and water. Wise use of our natural resources will ensure that future generations can continue to produce food in a clean environment.

Eight strategic directions were developed to indicate the broad policy areas to be emphasized by the ministry to accomplish its mission. One of the strategic directions established by the ministry is "Environmental Sustainability", to:

Ensure an environmentally responsible and sustainable agriculture and food system by working in cooperation with the industry, governments, ministries and agencies and stakeholders.

Strategic actions contained in the ministry's strategic plan indicate broad program areas within each strategic direction. Programs and initiatives are to be established to implement the strategic actions. The implementation of the decision-making process outlined in this Statement is an integral part of the development of the ministry's programs and initiatives that might significantly affect the environment.

INTEGRATION

The Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs recognizes the purposes of the Environmental Bill of Rights, as provided in Sections 2(1) and 2(2) of the Bill. These purposes will be applied when the ministry makes decisions that might significantly affect the environment.

The ministry will integrate the consideration of the purposes of the EBR with the other social, economic and scientific aspects of the ministry's mandate as set out in its strategic directions.

The ministry recognizes the Statement of Political Relationship entered into between Ontario and the First Nations. The ministry will involve the First Nations and other Aboriginal peoples in environmental issues of joint interest.

APPLICATION

The purposes of the Bill will be applied to a proposed decision that might significantly affect the environment.

When applicable, the ministry will apply the purposes of the Bill throughout its decision-making process, rather than in a single step. The ministry's decision-making process involves the following steps:

- issue identification
- policy/program options development and analysis
- policy/program approval
- polic_j/program implementation and operation
- policy/program evaluation

Ministry program managers are responsible for complying with the process outlined in the Statement.

In making decisions that might significantly affect the environment, the ministry values publinput and will provide opportunities for it.

The ministry will develop a process to monitor its use of this Statement and will participate with the Environmental Commissioner in the review of its implementation. As part of the development, the public will be invited to comment on the proposed process, as well as the balance of the ministry's Statement of Environmental Values. This will be completed to November 1995, with a report to the Environmental Commissioner.

APPENDIX

Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs Strategic Directions'

INDUSTRY PARTICIPATION

Work cooperatively with the agriculture and food industry to enable it to become more self-directed.

RESEARCH, EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

Encourage and support research, education, and the application of technology and management practices to enhance the long-term viability of the agriculture and food industry.

MANAGING CHANGE

Contribute to the financial stability and global competitiveness of Ontario's agriculture and food industry and advocate an equitable and cooperative business climate, enabling participants to make long-term market-responsive decisions.

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

Ensure an environmentally responsible and sustainable agriculture and food system by working in cooperation with the industry, governments, ministries and agencies and stakeholders.

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE

Provide leadership to strengthen consumer confidence in the quality, safety and the methods used to produce Ontario agricultural and food products, in cooperation with consumers, the industry and other governments, ministries and agencies.

MARKET OPPORTUNITIES

Assist Ontario's agriculture and food industry to identify, develop and respond to changing market opportunities.

RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

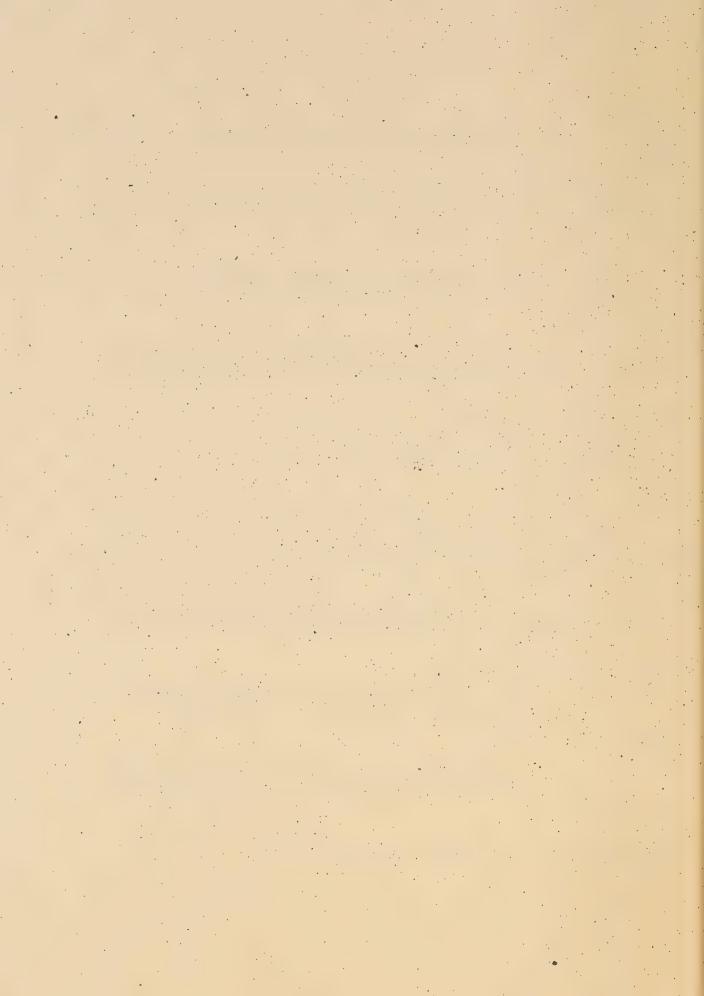
Enhance the development of rural Ontario's human resources and communities in cooperation with individuals, community groups, industry representatives, and all levels of government.

MINISTRY HUMAN RESOURCES

Provide a work environment which encourages participation in the decision making process, develops staff proficiency and inspires staff to fulfil the ministry's mission and enhance client services.

The Strategic Plan for the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food

Common Ground Update



Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs

ELECTRONIC REGISTRY NOTICE

required under the Environmental Bill of Rights (EBR), the Ontario listry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs placed its draft Statement of vironmental Values (SEV) on the Environmental Registry on May 15, 1994 for 0 day public review period.

ministry's SEV provides guidance to the ministry on how the purposes of EBR are to be applied when decisions that might significantly affect the rironment are made in the ministry.

ministry received a total of 16 submissions from the public on its draft. Ten of these submissions provided comments which applied to the SEVs of 14 prescribed ministries.

the comments received, the following have had an affect on the development . the SEV:

The SEV should avoid the use of specialized or technical terms and, where possible, provide definitions.

A clear recognition of the purposes of the EBR should be indicated in the SEV.

There should be a commitment to future review of the SEV.

The integration of the environment with other considerations in decision-making should be expanded.

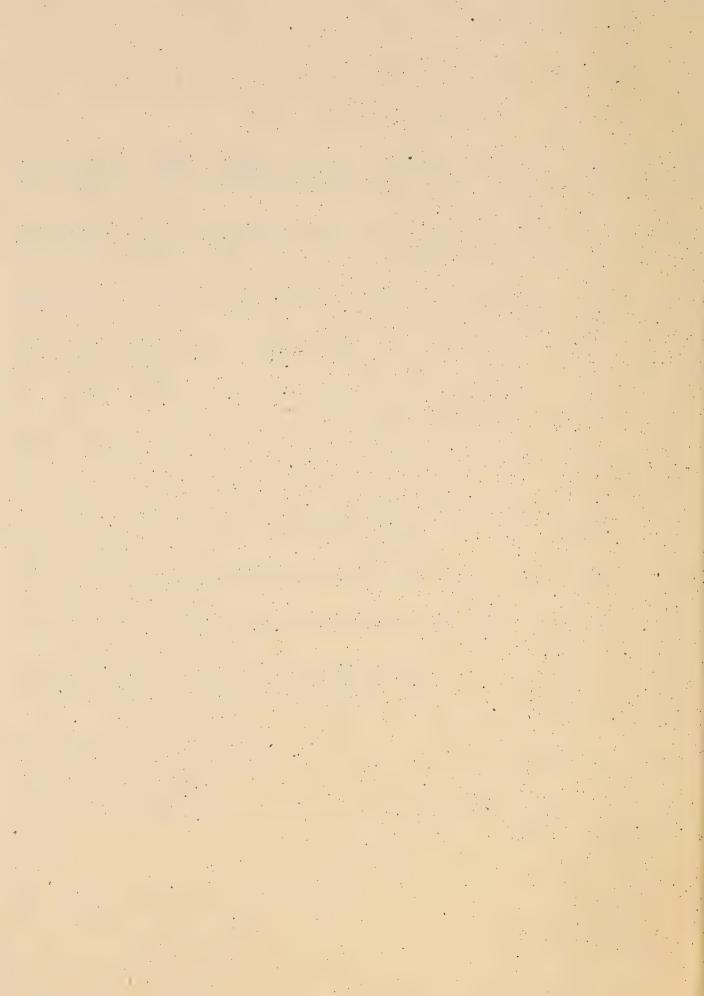
above comments have had the following effects on the finalization of the istry's SEV:

Terminology used in the SEV has been revised to be consistent with the terminology used in the EBR.

The entire text of the purposes of the EBR (i.e. Section 2 of the Bill) has been replicated in the Background section. The ministry's recognition of these purposes has been formally stated in the Integration section.

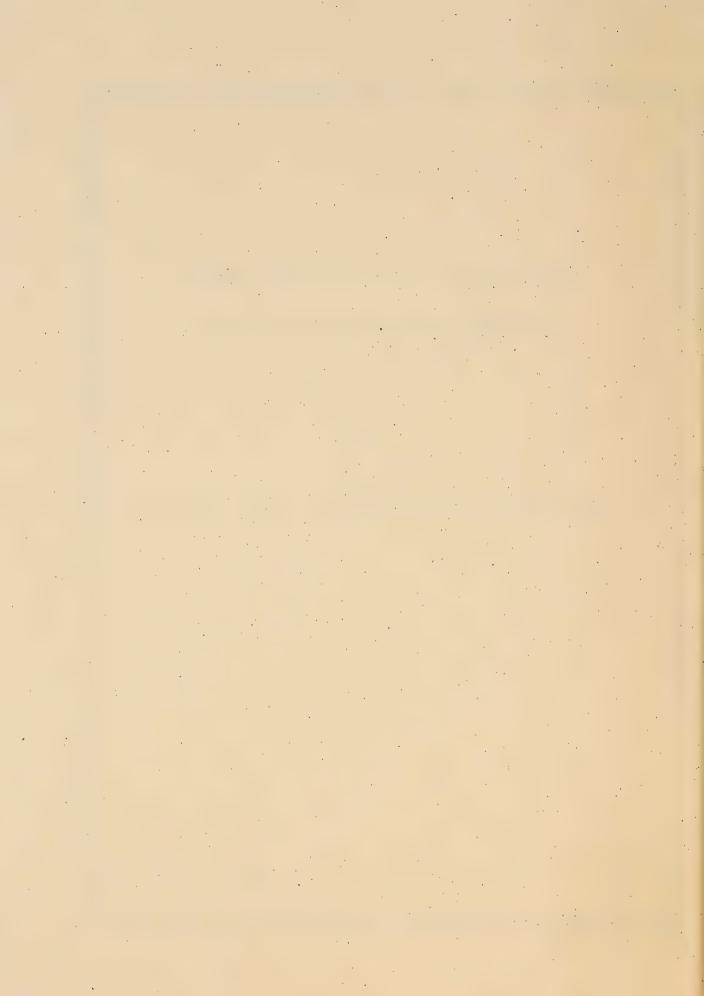
A commitment to undertake a review of the ministry's SEV during its first year of application has been made in the Application section.

The purpose of the EBR and the integration of environment with other considerations in ministry decision-making has been clarified in the Integration section.



MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AND COMMERCIAL RELATIONS

STATEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL VALUES



Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations Statement of Environmental Values

Part I

Background

The Ontario Environmental Bill of Rights (EBR) was proclaimed in February 1994. The founding principles of the EBR are stated in its Preamble:

The people of Ontario recognize the inherent value of the natural environment.

The people of Ontario have a right to a healthful environment.

The people of Ontario have as a common goal the protection, conservation and restoration of the natural environment for the benefit of present and future generations.

While the government has the primary responsibility for achieving this goal, the people should have means to ensure that it is achieved in an effective, timely, open and fair manner.

The purposes of the Act are:

- (a) to protect; conserve and where reasonable, restore the integrity of the environment by the means provided in the Act;
- (b) to provide sustainability of the environment by the means provided in the Act: and
- (c) to protect the right to a healthful environment by the means provided in the Act.

These purposes include the following:

- 1. The prevention, reduction and elimination of the use, generation and release of pollutants that are an unreasonable threat to the integrity of the environment.
- 2. The protection and conservation of biological, ecological, and genetic diversity.
- 3. The protection and conservation of natural resources, including plant life,

animal life and ecological systems.

- 4. The encouragement of the wise management of our natural resources, including plant life, animal life and ecological systems.
- 5. The identification, protection, and conservation of ecologically sensitive area or processes.

In order to fulfil these purposes the Act provides: means by which the residents of Ontario may participate in the making of environmentally significant decisions by the Government of Ontario; increased accountability of the Government of Ontario for its environmental decision-making; increased access to the courts by residents of Ontario the protection of the environment; and enhanced protection for employees who take action in respect of environmental harm.

Statements of Environmental Values are a means for government ministries to record their commitment to the environment and be accountable for ensuring consideration the environment in their decisions. The EBR requires a Statement of Environmental Values (SEV) from 14 government ministries*. The SEV explains:

How the purposes of the EBR will be applied when decisions that might significantly affect the environment are made in the Ministry; and

How consideration of the purposes of the EBR will be integrated with other considerations, including social, economic and scientific considerations, that are part of decision-making in the Ministry.

It is each Minister's responsibility to take every reasonable step to ensure that the SE is considered whenever decisions that might significantly affect the environment are made in the ministry.

The 14 Ministries are: Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs, Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations, Ministry of Culture Tourism and Recreation, Ministry of Economic Development and Trade, Ministry of Environment and Energy, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Housing, Ministry of Labour, Management Board of Cabinet, Ministry of Municipal Affairs, Ministry of Natural Resources, Ministry of Northern Development and Mines, Ministry of Transportation

Part II

MCCR's Role and Environmental Values

The Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations promotes a fair, safe and informed marketplace which supports a competitive economy in Ontario.

This mandate, along with other government priorities, guides decision-making in the Ministry. The Ministry endorses the purposes in the EBR and recognizes that a competitive marketplace involves sensitivity to the environment.

Ministry programs have several objectives that promote environmentally responsible decisions. These include:

- reducing air emissions related to storing and handling hydrocarbon fuels and pressurized liquids and gases.
- reducing discharges of contaminants into the soil and water supply, related to storing, handling or using hydrocarbon fuels and pressurized liquids and gases.
- evaluating and adopting safe, new, environmentally sound technology in the storage, handling, and use of hydrocarbon fuels and pressurized liquids and gases.
- encouraging environmentally responsible design, construction, maintenance,
 recycling and disposal techniques in regulated industries
- reducing, reusing and recycling materials required to deliver ministry programs; environmentally responsible procurement; and water and energy conservation in ministry activities.

Through these objectives, the ministry applies the purposes of the EBR on an ongoing basis.

Part III

Applying The Purposes of The EBR in Ministry Decision Making

Regardless of the program area or activity in which a decision is made, there is a potential that any area or activity could have a significant affect on the environment. Ministry staff will be alert to the potential that their decisions may be either harmful or beneficial for the environment.

Ministry activities involving decisions that may affect the environment include:

- Setting Strategic and Operational Priorities

Proposing legislation, regulations, or other items for Cabinet approval

- Developing and reviewing policies and programs

Administering and enforcing legislation

Developing codes and standards

- Reviewing designs and site plans

- Approving equipment and appliances

- Organizational operations

Ministry staff will integrate consideration of the purposes of the EBR with other considerations, including social, economic and scientific considerations at the legislative regulatory or policy level:

In developing a branch, division or corporate decision at these levels, the Ministry will apply the purposes of the EBR and any identified opportunity for pro-active environmental measures.

At the program level, programs will ensure that the purposes of the EBR will be applied to decisions that might significantly affect the environment. They will integrate the following: the elements of the environment and environmental effects in question, the effects of the decision, the purposes of the EBR, and ministry and government objective

The Ministry recognizes the need to understand the environmental values of First Nations and other Aboriginal people. First Nations and other Aboriginal people will to consulted in considering significant environmental issues which could affect them.

In addition to seeking to avoid harm to the environment, the ministry will advance the purposes of the EBR relevant to its program.

Any significant decisions that might have a significant affect on the environment will integrate the purposes of the EBR and other considerations and include reasonable alternatives to avoid harm to the environment.

Analysis of environmental effects and the purposes of the EBR will be integrated into proposal's other analysis, whether of a social, economic, scientific or other nature. The will permit joint consideration of all relevant factors in a balanced, reasonable and responsible manner.

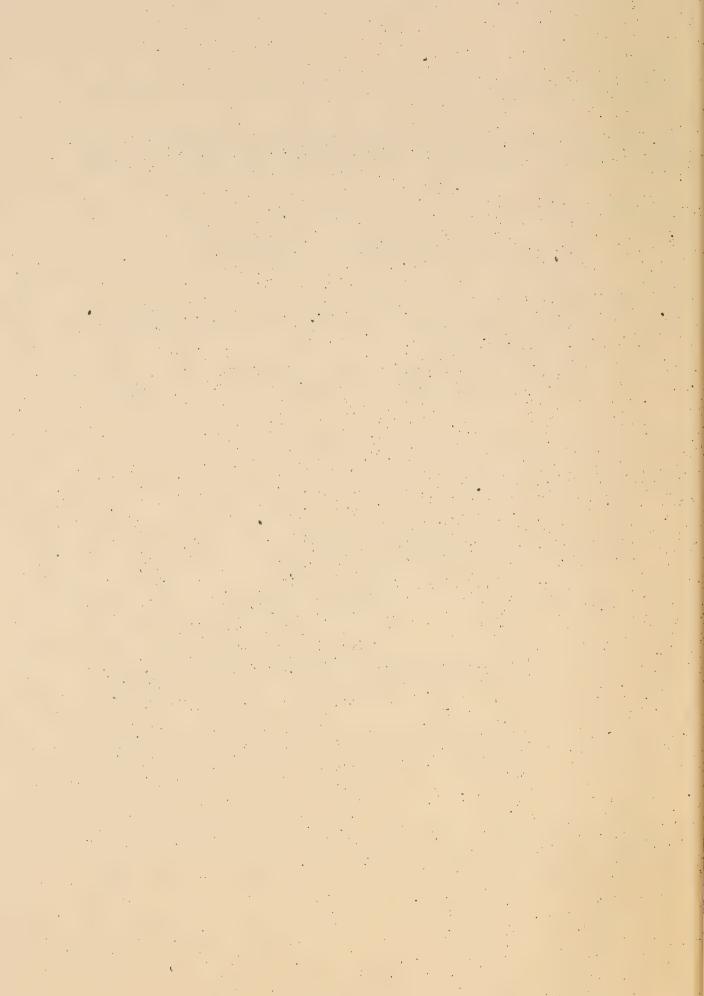
If the Ministry considers that a proposal could, if implemented have a significant effection the environment, and that the public should have an opportunity to comment on the proposal, the Ministry will provide opportunities to allow for public participation and input. This input will assist the Ministry in its decision making process.

The Ministry will commit to developing a process to assess and report annually on its progress in implementing the Statement of Environmental Values.

The Ministry will participate in a coordinated review of the Statements of Environmental Values within one year following the release of the final Statement of Environmental Values in the environmental registry.

For additional information, the public is invited to write to:

Engineering and Standards Branch
Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations
4th Floor
West Tower
3300 Bloor Street West
Etobicoke ON M8X 2X4
Fax: (416)326-8248



REGISTRY MOTICE

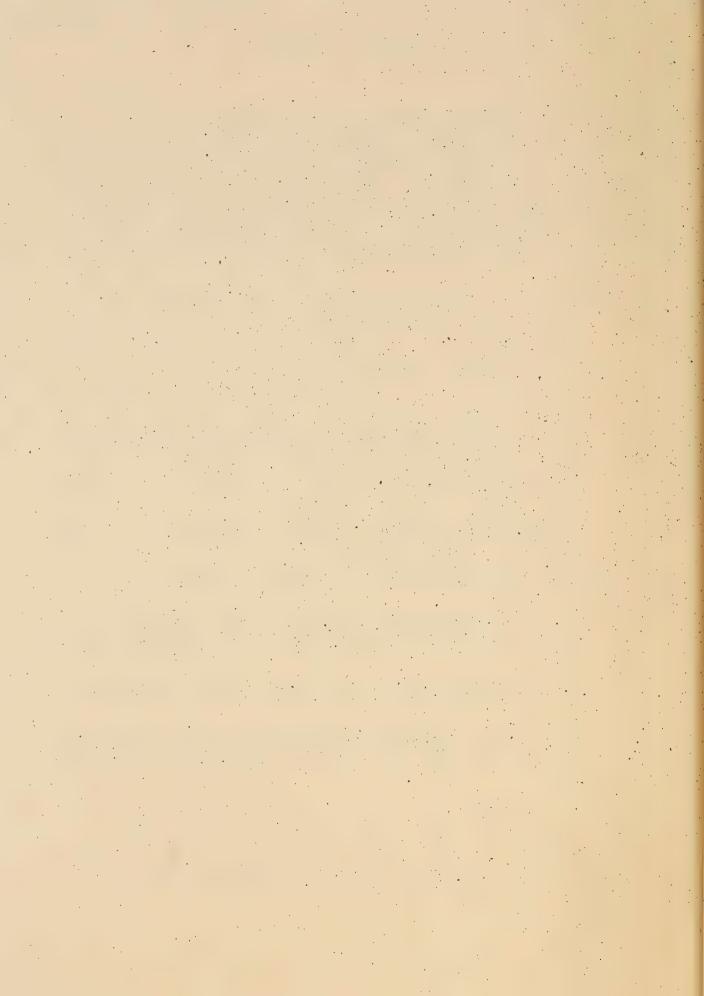
The Ministry received a total of 10 submissions on its draft statement of Environmental Values (SEV). Some of the comments the requirements of the Environmental Bill of Rights (EBR) will be carried out in the Ministry. The Ministry considers the SEV to provide overall guidance on how the purposes of the EBR will be considered when the Ministry makes environmentally significant decisions. Specific targets or goals are established in policy, will be applied during the development and implementation of these initiatives.

Other comments received by the Ministry include the following:

- The purposes of the EBR should be clearly spelled out in the SEV.
- Ongoing public participation should be a key element of the SEV.
- The SEV should avoid the use of specialized or technical terms and where possible, definitions should be provided.
- There should be a statement of commitment to future review of the SEV.
- The SEV should address the issue of manufacturers/importers being responsible for the disposal of their product.

These comments have had the following effect on the finalization of the Ministry's SEV:

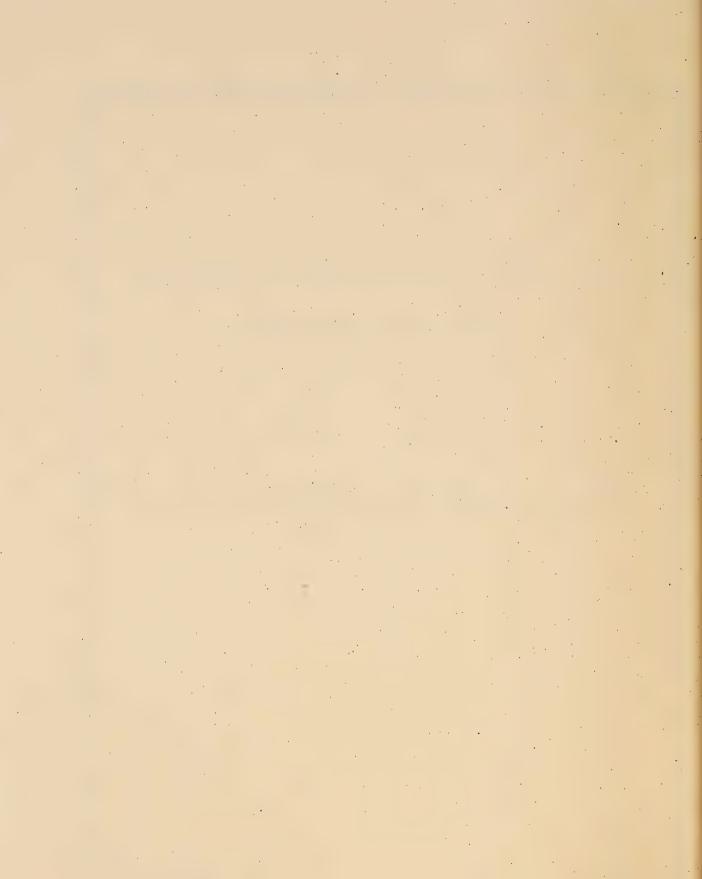
- The entire purpose statements of the EBR have been included in the SEV along with a statement of their endorsement.
- The Ministry's support for ongoing public participation has been clarified.
- The SEV has been edited to avoid the use of highly technical terminology. To assist in interpretation, the terminology has been used in the context of MCCR's mandate.
- A commitment by the Ministry to participate in a coordinated review of all 14 SEVs has been noted.
- The SEV has been amended revising the fourth Ministry objective to include the encouragement of recycling and disposal techniques in regulated industries.



MINISTRY OF CULTURE, TOURISM AND RECREATION

STATEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL VALUES

NOVEMBER 1994



FINAL

STATEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL VALUES

MINISTRY OF CULTURE, TOURISM AND RECREATION

For further information please contact:

Corporate Policy Unit
Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Recreation
7th Floor, 77 Bloor Street West
Toronto, Ontario
M7A 2R9
Fax (416) 314-6566

November 7, 1994

EXPLANATION OF THE EFFECTS OF COMMENTS ON MCTR'S DRAFT SEV

As required under the Environmental Bill of Rights (EBR), the 14 prescribed ministries placed their individual Statements of Environmental Values (SEVs) on the Environmental Electronic Registry on May 15, 1994 for a 90 day review period.

The SEVs are to provide overall guidance on how the Purposes of the EBR will be considered when the Ministry makes environmentally significant decisions. Specific details on how the principles contained in the SEV are to be implemented will be provided in the policies, programs or strategic plans of the Ministry.

The Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Recreation (MCTR) received 11 submissions on its draw SEV. Seven of these submissions provided comments that were common to the SEVs of all 14 of the prescribed ministries. The remaining four contained comments specific to MCTR's SEV.

The comments that were common to all of the prescribed ministries' SEVs reflected six major themes:

- The SEVs should provide a clear indication of how the ministries will apply the purposes of the EBR to decision-making that significantly affects the environment.
- The SEVs should contain a commitment that the Ministry will proactively encourage public consultation on its EBR related activities.
- A clear explanation should be provided on how the purposes of the EBR will be applied to the Ministry's decisions and how they will be integrated with social, economic and scientific considerations.
- There should be a statement of commitment to develop a review and tracking mechanism to monitor the application of the SEV within the Ministry.
- The Ministry should commit to an open, systematic and timely review of its SEV with public participation.
- The SEVs should avoid the use of specialized or technical terms and where possible, definitions or explanations should be provided.

The Ministry has considered these comments in the finalization of its SEV and has revised it to reflect:

The following statement has been added to Section D, Application of the Environmental Values:

MCTR will integrate the Purposes of the Environmental Bill of Rights into its decision-making processes. We consider the SEV to provide overall guidance on how the Purposes of the EBR will be used when the Ministry makes environmentally significant decisions.

The Ministry's Environmental Values (Section C) have been revised to indicate:

We believe in an approach to culture, tourism and recreation development that integrates environmental considerations to promote sustainability of the environment.

The following has been added to Section D.2, Public Participation in Decision-Making:

The Ministry will foster an open and consultative process for proposed policies, Acts, regulations and instruments that are environmentally significant.

The following statement has been added:

MCTR will commit to developing processes to monitor its use of the SEV and will cooperate with the Office of the Environmental Commissioner in their review of Ministry compliance with the SEV.

The Ministry has also added the following:

During the first year of the application of the SEV, the Ministry will evaluate, in consultation with the public, how its SEV is being used within the Ministry. This process will be completed by November, 1995 with a report to the Environmental Commissioner.

The SEV has been edited to avoid use of highly technical terms.

In addition to the generic comments discussed above, MCTR also received four letters with comments specific to its SEV. These comments addressed issues not related to the SEV and will be given to the appropriate program area for consideration related to Ministry programs and operations.

Copies of the MCTR SEV can be obtained from:

Corporate Affairs Branch
Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Recreation
7th Floor, 77 Bloor St. West
Toronto, ON M7A 2R9
Fax. (416) 314-6566

A. INTRODUCTION

The Ontario Environmental Bill of Rights (EBR) was proclaimed in February 199. The founding principles of the EBR are stated in its Preamble:

The people of Ontario recognize the inherent value of the natural environment.

The people of Ontario have a right to a healthful environment.

The people of Ontario have as a common goal, the protection, conservation and restoration of the natural environment for the benefit of the present and future generations.

While the government has the primary responsibility for achieving this goal, the peop should have means to ensure that it is achieved in an effective, timely, open and to manner.

The purposes of the Act are:

- (a) To protect, conserve and where reasonable, restore the integrity of the environment;
- (b) To provide sustainability of the environment by the means provided the Act; and
- (c) To protect the right to a healthful environment by the means provide in the Act.

These purposes include the following:

- 1. The prevention, reduction and elimination of the use, generation and release of pollutants that are an unreasonable threat to the integrity of the environment.
- The protection and conservation of biological, ecological and gene diversity.
- 3. The protection and conservation of natural resources, including plant li animal life and ecological systems.
- 4. The encouragement of the wise management of our natural resource including plant life, animal life and ecological systems.
- 5. The identification, protection and conservation of ecologically sensitive are or processes.

n order to fulfil these purposes the Act provides the means by which the residents of Ontario may participate in the making of environmentally significant decisions by the Government of Ontario; increased accountability of the Government of Ontario for its environmental decision- making; increased access to the courts by residents of Ontario for the protection of the environment; and enhanced protection for employees who take action in respect of environmental harm.

Statements of Environmental Values are a means for government ministries to record their commitments to the environment and be accountable for ensuring consideration of the environment in their decision.

The EBR requires a Statement of Environmental Values (SEV) from 14 government ministries'. A SEV explains:

- how the purposes of the EBR will be applied when decisions that might significantly affect the environment are made in the Ministry; and
- how consideration of the purposes of the EBR will be integrated with other considerations, including social, economic and scientific considerations, that are part of decision-making in the Ministry.

It is each Minister's responsibility to take every reasonable step to ensure that the SEV is considered whenever decisions that might significantly affect the environment are made in the ministry.

B. MINISTRY MANDATE

The purpose of the Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Recreation (MCTR) is to promote accessibility, economic advancement and development of culture, information management, tourism and recreation. The Ministry addresses this purpose by formulating policies and delivering programs aimed at improving infrastructures, broadening access and equity, developing sectors and strengthening communities.

The 14 ministries are: Ministry of Agriculture Food and Rural Affairs, Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations, Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Recreation; Ministry of Economic Development and Trade; Ministry of Environment and Energy; Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Housing; Ministry of Labour; Management Board Secretariat; Ministry of Municipal Affairs; Ministry of Natural Resources; Ministry of Northern Development and Mines; Ministry of Transportation.

C. MCTR'S ENVIRONMENTAL VALUES

These environmental values articulate the principles and processes by which the Act's purposes are implemented in the Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Recreation (MCTR).

- Importance of the Environment. We believe that a healthy, natural environment is essential for Ontario's tourism, recreation and cultural experience and expression.
- Shared Responsibility. We believe that all Ontarians must share a common responsibility to ensure the protection and improvement of the environment for the present and future generations.
- Integration of Social, Economic and Environmental Considerations
 We believe in an approach to culture, tourism and recreation development
 that integrates environmental considerations to provide for sustainability of
 the environment.

D. APPLICATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL VALUES

MCTR will apply and integrate the Purposes of the Environmental Bill of Rights into its decision-making processes. We consider the SEV to provide overall guidance on how the Purposes of the EBR will be used when the ministry makes environmentally significant decisions.

These environmental values will guide MCTR in applying the purposes of the EBF and ensuring that the environment is considered in its decisions through the following measures:

1. ENVIRONMENTAL VALUES IN DECISION MAKING

MCTR will incorporate its environmental values and the purposes of the EBR in the decision-making process leading to the development of future policies and programs.

MCTR will incorporate its environmental values and the purposes of the EBR in reviewing land use planning activities for potential impact on tourism, recreation and cultural heritage resources.

MCTR recognizes the principles of the Statement of Political Relationship. The First Nations and other Aboriginal peoples will be consulted on issues of interest

2. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN DECISION MAKING

MCTR recognizes that the promotion of the purposes of the EBR is based on an informed public contribution to the decision-making process.

The ministry will seek public input through the Electronic Registry for any policies, acts, regulations and instruments that are environmentally significant.

The ministry will foster an open and consultative process for proposed policies, Acts, regulations and instruments that are environmentally significant.

The ministry, through its commitment to the public library community's goal of "One Place to Look", believes that the Information Network for Ontario (INFO) is a gateway for the people of Ontario to access information, including environmentally significant information.

MCTR will provide indirect financial support and assistance to the Ministry of Environment and Energy and the Office of the Registrar in offering public access to the electronic registry through the use of the public libraries information network throughout the province.

3. CULTURAL HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Cultural heritage conservation, in contributing to cultural, social and economic development, is also compatible with environmental protection.

MCTR will continue to strive, through its policies and programs, to promote the conservation and development of Ontario's cultural and archival heritage in a manner which promotes sustainability of the environment.

As part of Ontario's land use planning and environmental assessment processes, MCTR will provide information to proponents and approval authorities on cultural heritage resources.

1. TOURISM DEVELOPMENT AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Ontario tourism and the quality of its products depends on healthy communities, their unique culture and the protection of the environment.

MCTR will consider its environmental values and will apply and arregrate the purposes of the EBR when selecting the tourism products and activities it promotes through ministry programs.

5. RECREATION AND THE ENVIRONMENT

100 07:34 tell 64 Apply femb Al-Hallin

Recreation enhances the quality of community and personal life. Active, hear lifestyles and a healthy, natural environment are both compatible and mutu supportive.

MCTR will demonstrate leadership in promoting recreational opportunities a means to raise environmental awareness in support of the purposes of the E

MCTR will continue to promote, through its policies, programs and service recreational opportunities and practices which support the purposes of Environmental Bill of Rights and healthy communities.

6. INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND THE ENVIRONMENT

The Archives of Ontario has corporate responsibilities related to recordinformation management.

MCTR, through the Archives, will encourage environmentally sensitive policies practices that support the purposes of the EBR within the government relate the management of recorded information in all media.

E. MONITORING OF APPLICATION

MCTR will commit to developing processes to monitor its use of the SEV and cooperate with the Office of the Environmental Commissioner in their review ministry compliance with the SEV.

F. REVIEW OF THE MINISTRY'S STATEMENT ENVIRONMENTAL VALUES

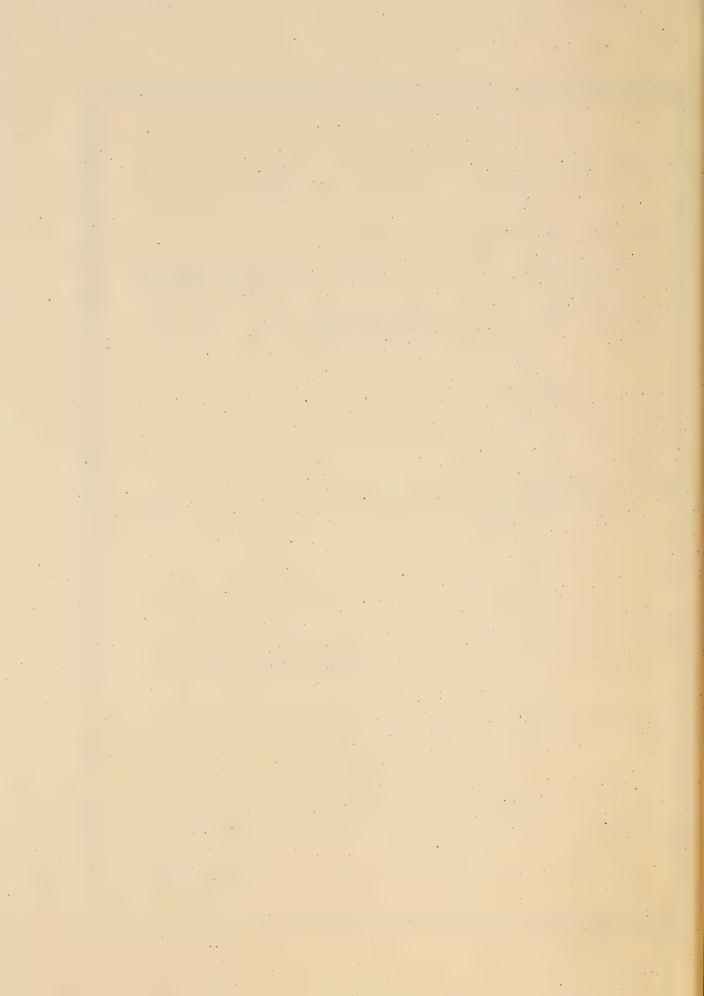
During the first year of the application of the SEV, the ministry will evaluate consultation with the public, how its SEV is being used within the ministry. process will be completed by November, 1995 with a report to the Environm Commissioner.

MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

AND TRADE

STATEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL VALUES

NOVEMBER 1994



Ministry of Economic Development and Trade Statement of Environmental Values

Part I - Background

The Ontario Environmental Bill of Rights (EBR) was proclaimed in February 1994. The founding principles of the EBR are stated in its Preamble:

The people of Ontario recognize the inherent value of the natural environment.

The people of Ontario have a right to a healthful environment.

The people of Ontario have as a common goal the protection, conservation and restoration of the natural environment for the benefit of present and future generations.

While the government has the primary responsibility for achieving this goal, the people should have means to ensure that it is achieved in an effective, timely, open and fair manner.

The purposes of the Act are:

- to protect, conserve and, where reasonable, restore the integrity of the environment by the means provided in the Act
- (b) to provide sustainability of the environment by the means provided in the Act, and;
- (c) to protect the right to a healthful environment by the means provided in the Act.

These purposes include the following:

- The prevention, reduction and elimination of the use generation and release of pollutants that are an unreasonable threat to the integrity of the environment.
- The protection and conservation of biological ecological and genetic diversity.
- The protection and conservation of natural resources including, plant life, animal life and ecological systems.
- The encouragement of the wise management of our natural resources including plant life, animal life and ecological systems.

The identification, protection and conservation of ecologically sensitive areas of processes.

In order to fulfil these purposes the Act provides: means by which the residents of Ontario may participate in the making of environmentally significant decisions by the Government of Ontario increased accountability of the Government of Ontario for its environmental decision making, increased access to the courts by residents of Ontario for the protection of the environment and enhanced protection for employees who take action in respect of environmental harm.

Statements of Environmental Values are a means for government ministries to record their commitment to the environment and be accountable for ensuring consideration of the environment in their decisions. The EBR requires a Statement of Environmental Values (SEV from 14 government ministries. The SEV explains:

How the purposes of the EBR will be applied when decisions that might significantly affect the environment are made in the Ministry; and

How consideration of the purposes of the EBR will be integrated with other considerations, including social, economic and scientific considerations, that are part of decision-making in the Ministry.

It is each Minister's responsibility to take every reasonable step to ensure that the SEV is considered whenever decisions that might significantly affect the environment are made in the Ministry.

* The 14 ministries are:

- Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs
 - Consumer and Commercial Relations
 - Culture, Tourism and Recreation
- Economic Development and Trade
 - Environment and Energy
 - Finance
- Health
 - Housing
- Labour
- Management Board Secretariat
 - Municipal Affairs
- Natural Resources
- Northern Development and Mines
 - Transportation

Part II - Scope of the Statement of Environmental Values

The Ministry of Economic Development and Trade is responsible for supporting the growth of productive, stable employment by expanding domestic and international trade, encouraging investment retention and new opportunities, and strengthening the competitiveness of Ontario's industrial base.

Under Section 7 of the EBR, the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade is required to develop a SEV, the purposes of which are explained in Part I of this document. Under Section 15(1), the EBR also requires MEDT to place new policies, Acts, and regulations, which may have significant implications for the environment, on the EBR electronic registry for public comment. The requirement to provide opportunity for public comment, under Section 15(2) of the EBR, does not apply to a policy or Act that is predominantly financial or administrative in nature.

The Ministry of Economic Development and Trade's SEV endorses the purpose statements found in Section 2 of the Environmental Bill of Rights, and in particular:

- The prevention, reduction and elimination of the use generation and release of pollutants that are an unreasonable threat to the integrity of the environment;
- The encouragement of the wise management of our natural resources including plant life, animal life and ecological systems; and
- The identification, protection and conservation of ecologically sensitive areas or processes.

Part III - Ministry of Economic Development and Trade Goals and Objectives

The Ministry of Economic Development and Trade seeks a productive and efficient economy that:

- encourages sustainability of the environment;
- creates wealth through moving to higher value-added activities;
- has a goal of full employment;
- protects and respects workers' rights;

- allows all members of the community to participate fully; and
- sustains a high level of public services.

In support of the government's goal of economic renewal, the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade has developed six strategic directions, to guide the Ministry's activities over the next few years:

- helping communities acquire the capability to define and pursue their own economic development objectives and to help them attain these objectives;
- enhancing the capabilities of industries to meet the competitive challenges by fostering pre-competitive cooperation;
- targeling assistance to firms engaged in strategic economic development activities;
- encouraging the retention and expansion of existing investment and promoting Ontario to the rest of the world;
- strengthening the capabilities of Ontario's small business; and
- facilitating debate, coordinating, and shaping government economic development policy.

Part IV - Value Statements

The Ministry of Economic Development and Trade will integrate the purposes of the EBR with its mandate by:

- applying the purposes of the Environmental Bill of Rights in its decision-making process;
- promoting a productive and efficient economy that is sustainable to the environment;
- supporting the establishment and expansion of green industries;
- implementing an Environmental Bill of Rights awareness program for Ministry of Economic Development and Trade staff;

- increasing awareness in its client groups, through the information it provides and the decisions it makes, of the benefits of economic development that is sustainable in the environment;
- supporting the development of environmentally sound production and processes; and
- encouraging waste reduction and conservation in its physical operations and day-to-day business activities.

Part V - Integration and Application

The integration of economic, environmental, social, labour and community development considerations is key to the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade in fulfilling its mandate of developing and promoting all aspects of Ontario's economy. In this role, the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade will strive to balance immediate issues against the goals and objectives outlined in Part III. The Ministry will also integrate the purposes of the EBR with wealth generation and the sustainable, long term growth of the Ontario economy.

MEDT will develop a process that demonstrates the integration of the purposes of the EBR on the Ministry's decision-making.

The ministry will monitor its progress in implementing the SEV.

In making decisions that might have a significant effect on the environment, the ministry values public input and will provide opportunities for it.

The Ministry will review, in consultation with the public, the use of its SEV within the Ministry. This process will be completed by November 1995, with a report to the Environmental Commissioner.

The ministry recognizes the principles of the Statement of Political Relationship and will involve the First Nations on issues of joint interest.

The Ministry of Economic Development and Trade will apply the value statements described in Part IV in its development of economic and trade policy. These value statements will also be considered when the Ministry is providing advice on economic development policies and issues.

Business Development Policy Branch
Ministry of Economic Development and Trade
6th Floor, Hearst Block
900 Bay Street
Toronto, Ontario
M7A 2E1
Fax (416) 325-6757

Registry Notice

As required under the Environmental Bill of Rights (EBR), the 14 prescribed Ministries placed their individual Statements of Environmental Values (SEVs) on the Environmental Registry on May 15, 1994, for a 90-day review period.

The SEVs are overall guidance documents on how the Purposes of the EBR will be considered when a Ministry makes environmentally significant decisions. Specific details on how the principles contained in the SEV are implemented, will be provided in the policies, programs, or strategic plans of the Ministry.

The Ministry of Economic Development and Trade (MEDT) received 11 submissions on its draft SEV. While most of the submissions had comments pertaining to all 14 SEVs, 9 made specific comments on MEDT's draft SEV.

The comments that were common to all of the prescribed Ministries' SEVs reflected six major themes:

- The SEVs should provide a clear indication of how ministries will apply the Purposes of the EBR to decisions that could significantly affect the environment;
- The Ministry should commit to an open, systematic and timely review of its SEV with public consultation;
- The SEVs should contain a commitment that the Ministry will proactively encourage public consultation on its EBR related activities;
- The SEVs should avoid the use of specialized or technical terms and where possible, definitions or explanations should be provided;
- There should be a statement of commitment to develop a review and tracking mechanism to monitor the application of the SEV within the Ministry; and
- The SEVs should provide a clear explanation of the application of the principles of the EBR and integration with social, economic and scientific considerations.

The Ministry has considered these comments in the finalization of its SEV and they have had the following effect on the Ministry's SEV:

- The SEV indicates the Ministry's indicates its support for the EBR's purpose statements, with particular attention to Section 2(2)1,4,5;
- The SEV uses the language of the EBR (i.e. "sustainable development" has been changed to "sustainability of the environment");

- Statements were added to the Integration and Application section indicating that the Ministry will:
 - develop a process that demonstrates the integration of the purposes of the EBR of the Ministry's decision-making;
 - seek public input on significant environmental decisions; and
 - review, in consultation with the public, the use of its SEV within the Ministry.

In addition to the common comments, MEDT also received a number of comments specific to its SEV. Most of these related to the six themes noted above. Some comments addressed issues in related to the SEV and were not considered during the revision of the SEV. A significant number of reviewers suggested that the SEV reference the Purposes of the EBR in their entirety. This has been done in the Background section of the SEV.

The Ministry made the following revisions to its SEV based on specific comments:

- The statement "encourages sustainability of the environment" was moved from being the last point in the Goals and Objectives section to the first; and
- A statement on increasing MEDT staff awareness of the EBR has been added to the Values section.

Copies of the MEDT SEV can be obtained from:

Business Development Policy Branch
Ministry of Economic Development and Trade
6th floor, Hearst Block
900 Bay Street
Toronto, Ontario
Fax (416) 325-6757
M7A 2E1

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY .

STATEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL VALUES

NOVEMBER 1994



Ministry of Environment and Energy Statement of Environmental Values

Part I - Background

The Ontario Environmental Bill of Rights (EBR) was proclaimed in February 1994. The founding principles of the EBR are stated in its Preamble:

The people of Ontario recognize the inherent value of the natural environment.

The people of Ontario have a right to a healthful environment.

The people of Ontario have as a common goal the protection, conservation and restoration of the natural environment for the benefit of present and future generations.

While the government has the primary responsibility for achieving this goal, the people should have means to ensure that it is achieved in an effective, timely, open and fair manner.

The purposes of the Act are:

(b)

(a) to protect, conserve and, where reasonable, restore the integrity of the environment by the means provided in the Act;

to provide sustainability of the environment by the means provided in the Act; and

(c) to protect the right to a healthful environment by the means provided in the Act.

These purposes include the following:

- 1. The prevention, reduction and elimination of the use, generation and release of pollutants that are an unreasonable threat to the integrity of the environment.
- The protection and conservation of biological, ecological and genetic diversity.
- 3. The protection and conservation of natural resources, including plant life, animal life and ecological systems.
- 4. The encouragement of the wise management of our natural resources, including plant life, animal life and ecological systems.
- 5. The identification, protection and conservation of ecologically sensitive areas or processes.

In order to fulfil these purposes the Act provides: means by which the residents of Ontario may participate in the making of environmentally significant decisions by the Government of Ontario; increased accountability of the Government of Ontario for its environmental decision-making; increased access to the courts by residents of Ontario for the protection of the environment; and enhanced protection for employees who take action in respect of environmental harm.

Statements of Environmental Values are a means for government ministries to record their commitment to the environment and be accountable for ensuring consideration of the environment in their decisions. The EBR requires a Statement of Environmental Values (SEV) from 14 government ministries. The SEV explains:

How the purposes of the EBR will be applied when decisions that might significantly affect the environment are made in the Ministry; and

How consideration of the purposes of the EBR will be integrated with other considerations, including social, economic and scientific considerations, that are part of decision-making in the Ministry.

It is each Minister's responsibility to take every reasonable step to ensure that the SEV is considered whenever decisions the might significantly affect the environment are made in the Ministry.

Part II - Ministry Mandate

The mandate of the Ministry of Environment and Energy is to protect the quality of the natural environment so as to safeguathe ecosystem and human health; coordinate the government's energy supply and demand-related activities; and foster the efficient use and conservation of resources.

Part III - Guiding Principles for the Ministry of Environment & Energy

The following guiding principles will be among the tools used the Ministry of Environment and Energy to apply the environment values set out in the purposes of the EBR when making decisions that might significantly affect the environment.

The 14 ministries are: Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affair Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations, Ministry of Culture, Tourism & Recreation, Ministry of Economic Development and Trade, Ministry of Environment and Energy, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Housing, Ministry of Labour, Management Board Secretariat, Ministry of Municipal Affairs, Ministry of Natural Resources, Ministry of Northern Development and Mines, Ministry of Transportation.

The Ecosystem Approach

The Ministry will adopt an ecosystem approach to environmental protection and resource management. This approach views the ecosystem as composed of air, land, water, and living organisms, including humans, and the interactions among them.

When making decisions, the Ministry will consider: the cumulative effects on the environment; the interdependence of air, land, water and living organisms; and the interrelations among the environment, the economy and society.

Environmental Protection

The Ministry's environmental protection strategy will place prictity first on preventing and second on minimizing the creation of pollutants that can damage the environment. When the creation of pollutants cannot be avoided, the Ministry's priority will be first to prevent their release to the environment and second, to minimize their release.

In the event that significant environmental harm is caused, action will be taken to ensure that those responsible for the harm remediate it and to prevent a recurrence.

The Ministry will exercise a precautionary approach in its decision-making. Especially when there is uncertainty about the risk presented by particular pollutants or classes of pollutants, the Ministry will exercise caution in favour of the environment.

Resource Conservation

The Ministry will seek to ensure a safe, secure and reasonably priced supply of energy in an environmentally sustainable manner and will place priority on improving energy efficiency. It will also promote energy and water conservation, as well as encourage the use of the 3RS-reduction, reuse and recycling - to divert materials from disposal.

Part IV - Public Participation

The Ministry is committed to public participation and will foster an open and consultative process in the implementation of the Statement of Environmental Values.

Part V - Integration with Other Considerations

The Ministry of Environment and Energy will take into account social, economic and other considerations; these will be integrated with the purposes of the EBR and the Guiding Principles in environmental decision-making.

In making decisions, the Ministry will use science that meets the demanding standards of the scientific community. It will support scientific research, the development and application of technologies, processes and services, and the development of green industries in Ontario consistent with the guiding principles set out in Part III.

The Ministry of Environment and Energy will promote and implement the principles of the Statement of Political Relationship and will develop, with First Nations and Aboriginal communities in Ontario, a government-to-government forum. Within this context, the Ministry will evaluate the impact of proposed decisions on First Nations and Aboriginal communities.

Part VI - Application

The Ministry will apply the purposes of the EBR and the guiding principles listed in Part III and integrate them with those considerations set out in Part V, as it develops Acts, regulations, and policies. The principles and considerations will also guide the Ministry's internal management practices.

The Ministry is committed to developing a process to monitor and track the consideration of the SEV in its decision-making.

Instruments such as certificates of approval, permits, licences and orders are issued under the authority of Acts and made pursuant to specific Ministry policies and regulations. As the guiding principles in Part III are incorporated into the development of Acts, regulations and policies, decisions on instruments will in turn reflect these principles.

In fulfilling its mandate, the Ministry will continue to enforce its environmental laws, and will consider the use of a wide rang of measures, including regulation, economic incentives and disincentives, educational programs and programs to encourage voluntary actions. The Ministry will continue to monitor and assess changes in the environment, and it will review and report on its progress in implementing the Statement of Environmental Values.

The Ministry will review, in consultation with the public, the use of its SEV within the Ministry. This process will be completed by November 1995 with a report to the Environmental Commissioner.

Copies of the MOEE SEV can be obtained from:

The Ministry of Environment and Energy Public Information Centre 135 St. Clair Avenue West 1st Floor Toronto, Ontario M4V 1P5 Tel: (416) 323-4321

Fax: (416) 323-4321

REGISTRY NOTICE

The MOEE placed its draft SEV on the EBR-Environmental Registry (ER) on May 15, 1994 for a 90-day public review period.

The SEVs are overall guidance documents on how the Purposes of the EBR will be considered when a ministry makes environmentally significant decisions. Specific details on how the principles contained in the SEV are implemented, will be provided in the policies, programs or strategic plans of the ministry.

The Ministry of Environment and Energy (MOEE) received 24 submissions on its draft Statement of Environmental Values. Ten of these submissions provided comments that were common to the SEVs of all the 14 prescribed Ministries. The rest of the submissions were specific to the MOEE SEV, but many of the comments were similar to the six major themes mentioned below. A significant proportion of the 24 submissions suggested that the SEV reference the Purposes of the EBR in their entirety. This has been done in the Background section (Part I) of the SEV. Comments directed to issues outside the SEV were not considered in the revision of the SEV, and comments of an editorial nature were incorporated where appropriate.

The comments that were common to all of the prescribed ministries' SEVs reflected six major themes:

- The SEVs should provide a clear indication of how the ministries will apply the purposes of the EBR to decisions that could significantly affect the environment.
- The ministries' should commit to an open, systematic and timely review of their SEV with public consultation.
- The SEVs should contain a commitment that the ministries' will pro-actively encourage public consultation on their EBR related activities.
- The SEVs should avoid the use of specialized or technical terms and where possible, definitions or explanations should be provided.
- There should be a statement of commitment to develop a review and tracking mechanism to monitor the application of the SEV within each ministry.
- The SEVs should provide a clear explanation of the application of the principles of the EBR and integration with social, economic and scientific considerations.

The Ministry of Environment and Energy has considered these comments in the finalization of its SEV and they have had the following effect on the Ministry's SEV:

- In response to the first comment, the following statement has been added to Part III (Guiding Principles) of the SEV:
 "The following guiding principles will be among the tools used by the Ministry of Environment and Energy to apply the environmental values set out in the purposes of the EBR whe making decisions that might significantly affect the environment".
- In response to the second comment, a statement has been added to Part VI of the SEV as follows: "The Ministry will review, in consultation with the public, the use of its SEV within the Ministry. This process will be completed by November 1995, with a report to the Environmental Commissioner.
- For the third comment, the following has been added as a ne section (Part IV) titled Public Participation "The Ministry is committed to public participation and will foster an open and consultative process in the implementation of the Statement of Environmental Values".
- Based on the fourth comment, MOEE's SEV has been edited to avoid the use of highly technical terms. To assist in consistent interpretation; terminology has been used in the context of MOEE's mandate.
- In response to the fifth comment, the following statement has been added to Part VI of the SEV, "The Ministry is committed to developing a process to monitor and track the consideration of the SEV in its decision-making".
- With regard to the final comment, the introductory sentence of Part V of the SEV reads - "The Ministry of Environment and Energy will take into account social, economic and othe considerations; these will be integrated with the Guiding Principles in environmental decision-making.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

STATEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL VALUES

NOVEMBER 1994



STATEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL VALUES FOR THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Part I - Background

The Ontario Environmental Bill of Rights (EBR) was proclaimed in February 1994. The founding principles of the EBR are stated in its Preamble:

The people of Ontario recognize the inherent value of the natural environment.

The people of Ontario have a right to a healthful environment.

The people of Ontario have as a common goal the protection, conservation and restoration of the natural environment for the benefit of present and future generations.

While the government has the primary responsibility for achieving this goal, the people should have means to ensure that it is achieved in an effective, timely, open and fair manner.

The purposes of the Act are:

To protect, conserve and, where reasonable, restore the integrity of the environment by the means provided in the Act;

To provide sustainability of the environment by the means provided in the Act;

To protect the right to a healthful environment by the means provided in the Act.

These purposes include the following:

The prevention, reduction and elimination of the use, generation and release of pollutants that are an unreasonable threat to the integrity of the environment.

The protection and conservation of biological, ecological and genetic diversity.

The protection and conservation of natural resources, including plant life, animal life and ecological systems.

The encouragement of the wise management of our natural resources, including plant life, animal life and ecological systems.

The identification, protection and conservation of ecologically sensitive area or processes.

In order to fulfil these purposes the Act provides: means by which the residents Ontario may participate in the making of environmentally significant decisions the Government of Ontario; increased accountability of the Government of Ontario for its environmental decision-making; increased access to the courts by resident of Ontario for the protection of the environment; and enhanced protection for employees who take action in respect of environmental harm.

Statements of Environmental Values (SEV) are a means for government ministrator record their commitment to the environment and be held accountable for ensuring consideration of the environment in their decisions. The EBR requires an SEV from 14 government ministries.¹ The SEV explains:

How the purposes of the EBR will be applied when decisions that might significantly affect the environment are made in the ministry.

How consideration of the purposes of the EBR will be integrated with other considerations, including social, economic and scientific considerations, that are normally part of decision making in the ministry.

It is each minister's responsibility to take every reasonable step to ensure that it SEV is considered whenever decisions that might significantly affect the environment are made in the ministry.

¹ The 14 ministries are:

Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs
Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations
Ministry of Culture, Tourism & Recreation
Ministry of Economic Development and Trade
Ministry of Environment and Energy
Ministry of Finance
Ministry of Health
Ministry of Housing
Ministry of Labour
Management Board of Cabinet
Ministry of Municipal Affairs
Ministry of Natural Resources
Ministry of Northern Development and Mines
Ministry of Transportation

Part II - Mandate of the Ministry of Finance

The Ontario Ministry of Finance is responsible for managing the economic, fiscal and financial affairs of the Government of Ontario in support of the improvement of the standard of living and material well-being of the people of Ontario. The Ministry's activities include:

Preparing the Ontario Budget, including related economic forecasts and overall spending, taxation and borrowing plans.

Coordinating the Estimates process whereby individual ministries receive their annual allocation of funds.

Advising Treasury Board of Cabinet on in-year funding requests from ministries for existing or new programs or initiatives.

Advising the Minister of Finance on economic and fiscal matters.

Regulating loan and trust companies, credit unions and cooperatives and mortgage brokers.

Conducting property value assessments and municipal enumerations.

Administering a variety of provincial taxation statutes.

Part III - The Principles of Sustainable Development

The Ministry of Finance recognizes that the economy and our physical environment are inextricably linked. The environment supplies the material basis for economic activities as well as sustaining life itself. In turn, the wealth generated by the economy is necessary to achieve the purposes of the Act-protection, conservation, restoration, sustainability and a healthful environment.

The Ministry's mandate--to improve the material well-being of the people of Ontario--obliges us to work toward Sustainable Development, which is "meeting today's needs without compromising the ability of future generations to do the same". Sustainable Development requires us to consider environmental costs and benefits, to the extent possible, when carrying out our mandated activities.

² Ontario Round Table on Environment and Economy, Challenge Paper, 1990.

Part IV - Integration and Application

The Ministry of Finance will apply the purposes of EBR when decisions that might significantly affect the environment are made in the Ministry.

The Ministry of Finance will integrate the purposes of the EBR with other considerations, including social, economic and scientific, that are part of decision making in the Ministry.

As an integral part of the Ministry's mandate, the Ministry of Finance balances corporate priorities with an array of competing demands and integrates economic environmental, social and other considerations.

In providing economic, fiscal and tax policy advice, the Ministry will take into account the guiding principles of Sustainable Development: economic efficiency, including environmental costs and benefits; equity; stewardship of resources; and environmental quality.

The Ministry is committed to a broadly based pre-Budget consultation and will continue to examine ways to open the consultation process. In keeping with this commitment, the Ministry will consult on Sustainable Development as part of the pre-Budget consultations process. Increased access to the government's Budget planning is consistent with the EBR provisions to improve access to government decision making and government's accountability to the public.

The Ministry of Finance coordinates the annual Estimates and in-year expenditure management processes. Individual ministries develop expenditure plans for consideration by Treasury Board that reflect policies and priorities approved by Cabinet. They identify, where applicable, the implications for other programs, ministries, agencies and jurisdictions, including any environmental impacts. In advising Treasury Board, the Ministry of Finance takes into consideration how well the ministry proposals achieve program and policy objectives, balanced against the fiscal plan, the environment and other government priorities set by the Cabinet.

The Ministry of Finance will apply the principle of integrating economic, environmental, social and other considerations when it administers the province Acts for which it has been assigned responsibility and when it develops new Acts

In making decisions with significant environmental impact, the Ministry will take into account the principles of the Statement of Political Relationship with First Nations, signed at Mount McKay on August 6, 1991.

The Ministry of Finance recognizes the need to consider the impact of its physical operations on the environment. The Ministry will continue to incorporate practices to encourage waste reduction and the conservation of natural resources in its day-to-day business operations.

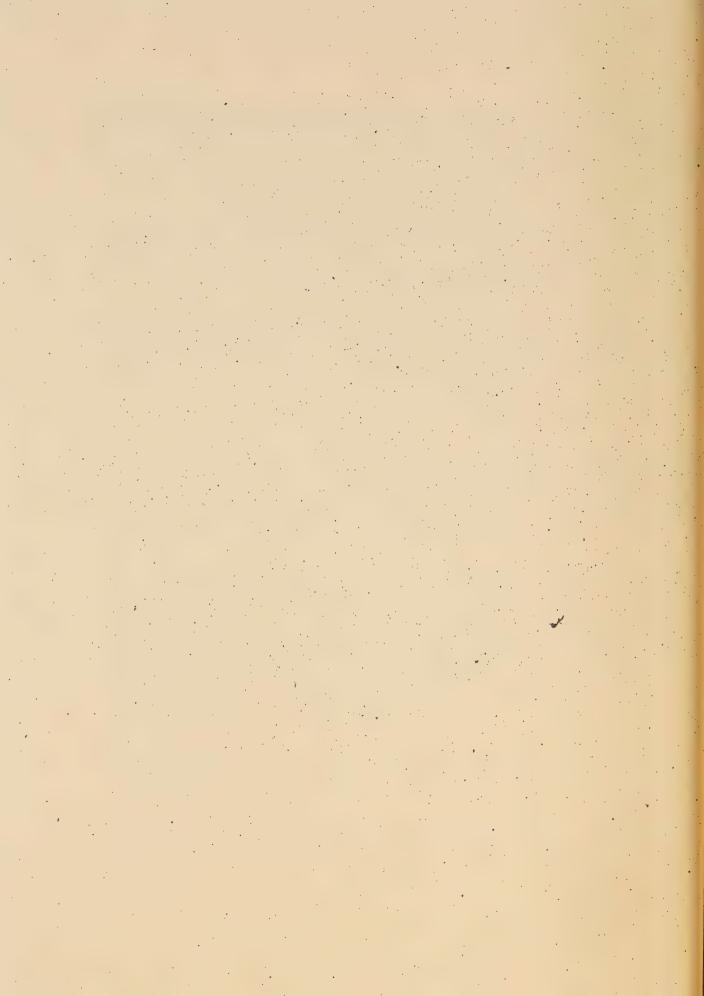
Part V - Review of the Statement of Environmental Values

The Ministry of Finance will monitor how it implements the Statement of Environmental Values and will cooperate with the Office of the Environmental Commissioner in its annual review of all ministries' application of their Statements of Environmental Values.

During the first year of the application of the Statement of Environmental Values, the Ministry will evaluate how it is being used, in consultation with the public. This process will be completed by November 15, 1995, and a report made to the Environmental Commissioner.

Written comments on this document may be submitted at any time to:

The Minister of Finance
7th Floor, Frost Building South
7 Queen's Park Crescent
Toronto, Ontario
M7A 1Y7



REGISTRY NOTICE

The Ministry of Finance placed its Statement of Environmental Values (SEV) on the Environmental Registry on May 15, 1994, for a 90-day period of public review and comment. Thirteen submissions were sent to the Ministry. Ten of the submissions received by the government during the review period contained general comments on all 14 SEVs (although several of these submissions also included some specific comments on the Ministry of Finance's SEV). These general comments and the Ministry's responses are summarized below:

Comment: The SEVs should indicate how the ministries will apply the purposes

of the EBR when making decisions that could significantly affect the

environment.

Response: Statements have been added at the beginning of Part IV that the

Ministry will apply and integrate the purposes of the EBR when making decisions that might significantly affect the environment. The SEV also indicates (Part V) that the Ministry will evaluate, in consultation with the public, how the SEV is being used in the

Ministry.

Comment: The SEVs should contain a commitment that the ministries will

proactively encourage public consultation on its environmentally

related activities.

Response: A commitment has been added (in Part IV) to establish an annual

Sustainable Development forum as part of the pre-Budget

consultations.

Comment: The SEVs failed to address fully all of the purposes of the EBR,

particularly subsection 2.1.

Response: Subsection 2.1 has been added to Part I. Part III has been added to

link the Ministry's mandate to the purposes.

Comment: The SEVs should include a commitment that each of the ministries

will monitor the application of their respective SEVs.

Response: The Ministry of Finance's SEV already contained such a commitment.

Comment: The ministries should commit to an open, systematic and timely

review of their SEVs, with public consultation.

Response: Part V includes a commitment to evaluate the application of the SEV,

in consultation with the public, and to report to the Environmental

Commissioner by November 1995.

The SEVs should use the language of the EBR and avoid inconsiste Comment:

terminology. Where other terms are used, they should be defined.

Part III has been added to define Sustainable Development. This Response:

term is used consistently throughout the document.

Seven of the submissions sent to the Ministry of Finance contained at least one comment specifically on the Ministry's SEV. These comments and the Ministry response are summarized below:

Finance should implement specific new initiatives, e.g. tax measure Comment: subsidies, policy reviews. Some submissions took the position that

the SEV should provide a blueprint for an environmental action plants

with specific goals and objectives.

The SEV is a guidance document on how the purposes of the EBR Response:

will be applied when the Ministry makes environmentally significa

decisions. Specific initiatives are developed as part of the

government's overall policy agenda.

Treasury Board should determine the environmental impacts of Comment:

Estimates and other funding activities.

The SEV explains that proponent ministries are responsible for Response:

identifying environmental impacts. Funding is considered by Treasury Board following review by the Cabinet of the proposed policy or initiative, including the environmental impacts, and gives

approval.

Comment: Several comments related to the term "Sustainable Development."

One comment objected to the term "sustainable economic growth". has been deleted. A second asked that sustainability be defined, a a third asked whether the ministry's mandate would be changed to reflect environmental values. A new section (Part III) has been ad to define Sustainable Development as a link between the Ministry mandate and the purposes of the EBR. The Ministry's mandate is

not changed.

Comment: The Ministry of Finance should adopt the principle of full cost price

and/or full cost accounting.

The SEV indicates that the Ministry will consider environmental Response:

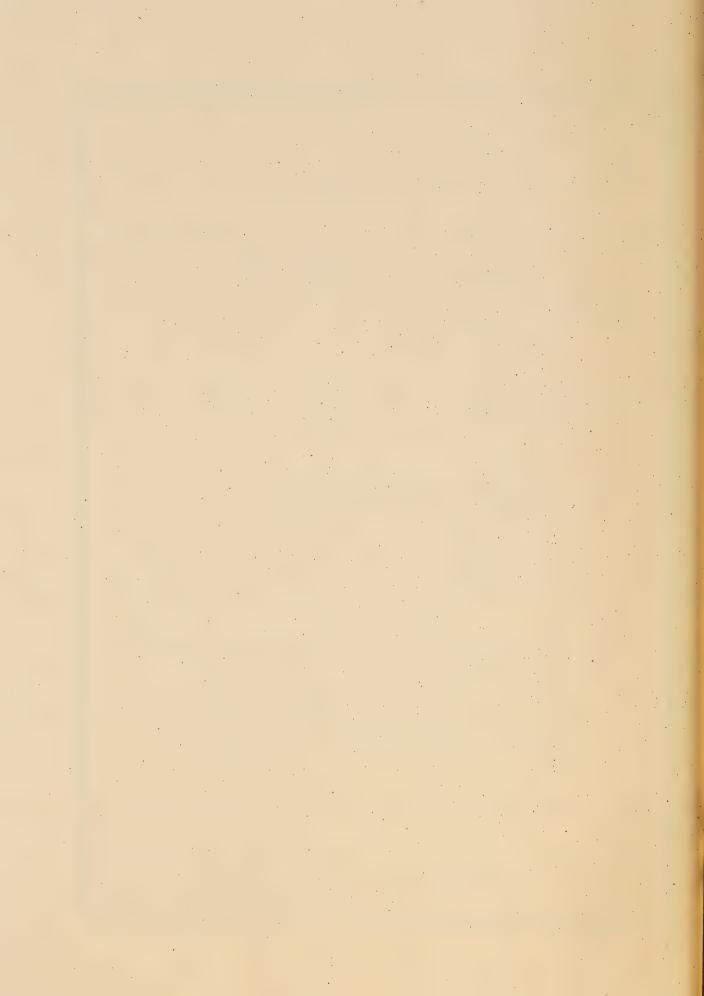
costs and benefits, to the extent possible, when carrying out its

mandated activities.

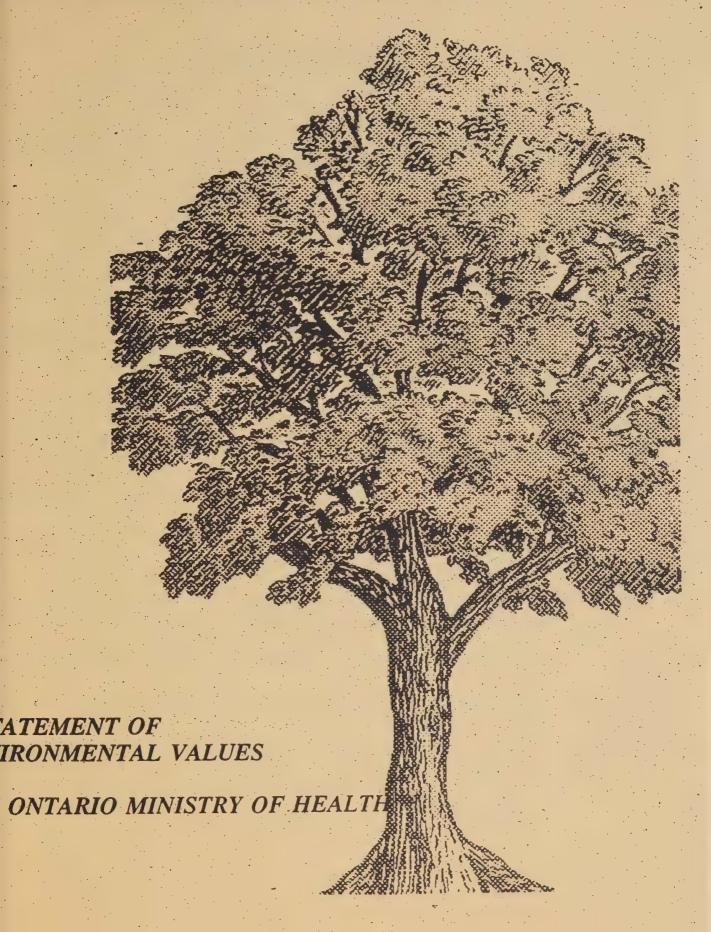
MINISTRY OF HEALTH

STATEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL VALUES

NOVEMBER 1994



ARIO'S ENVIRONMENTAL BILL OF RIGHTS



MINISTRY OF HEALTH STATEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL VALUES

Part 1 -BACKGROUND

The Ontario Environmental Bill of Rights (EBR) was proclaimed in February 1994. The founding principles of the EBR are stated in the Preamble:

The people of Ontario recognize the inherent value of the natural environment.

The people of Ontario have a right to a healthful environment.

The people of Ontario have as a common goal the protection, conservation and resturation of the natural environment for the benefit of present and future generation.

While the government has the primary responsibility for achieving this goal, the people should have means to ensure that it is achieved in an effective, timely, open and for manner.

The purposes of the Act are:

- (a) To protect, conserve and where reasonable, restore the integrity of the environment by the means provided in the Act;
- (b) To provide sustainability of the environment by the means provided in the Act; and
- (c) To protect the right to a healthful environment by the means provided in the Act.

These purposes include the following:

- 1. The prevention, reduction and elimination of the use, generation and release pollutants that are an unreasonable threat to the integrity of the environment
- 2. The protection and conservation of biological, ecological and genetic diversity.
- 3. The protection and conservation of natural resources, including plant life, animal is and ecological systems.
- 4. The encouragement of the wise management of our natural resources, including plate, animal life and ecological systems.
- 5. The identification, protection and conservation of ecologically sensitive areas processes.

/08/94

In order to fulfil these purposes the Act provides:- means by which the residents of Ontario may participate in the making of environmentally significant decisions by the Government of Ontario; increased accountability of the Government of Ontario for its environmental decision-making; increased access to the courts by residents of Ontario for the protection of the environment; and enhanced protection for the employees who take action in respect of environmental harm.

Statements of Environmental Values are a means for government ministries to record their commitment to the environment and be accountable for ensuring consideration of the environment in their decisions. The EBR requires a Statement of Environmental Values (SEV) from 14 government ministries*. The SEV explains:

How the purposes of the EBR will be applied when decisions that might significantly affect the environment are made in the ministry; and

How consideration of the purposes of the EBR will be integrated with other considerations, including social, economic and scientific considerations, that are part of decision-making in the ministry.

It is each Minister's responsibility to take every reasonable step to ensure that the SEV is considered whenever decisions that might significantly affect the environment are made in the ministry.

Part II - STRATEGIC CONTEXT: THE DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH

Our health is profoundly affected by a number of determinants: social and physical environments, our access to education and adequate housing, a sense of control and ability to contribute in meaningful ways in the workplace, individual choices and responses, and the wealth and productivity of society. The ministry plays a major role both in preserving our physical and social environment and in protecting Ontarians from existing and potential health hazards posed by environmental contaminants.

The ministry's 1993 report, A Healthier Ontario: Progress in the '90s, speaks to open participation, extensive consultation and the forging of new partnerships. The ministry welcomes the opportunity provided by the Environmental Bill of Rights to continue to practise this successful formula and to extend it to all areas of decision-making that might significantly affect the environment. As the need arises, the minister will expand the consultative process beyond the minimum of the Electronic Registry.

Part III - MINISTRY MANDATE

The ministry's mandate is to develop plans and policies with an emphasis on the determinants of health; to introduce health care reforms in a well-planned and-coordinated way that will shift the health care system from hospital/institution and illnessbased care to community services and health promotion; and to ensure a safe; highquality physical environment. The ministry pursues a healthy public policy.

The ministry fulfils its responsibility for protecting the public from health hazards posed by environmental contaminants by promoting a healthy physical environment and by promoting and monitoring the environmental health of the population.

Environmental Health, the protection and promotion of people's health, is a specific responsibility of the ministry's Mandatory. Health programs and Services Guidelines carried out by the local boards of health. A Healthful Environment is a specific goal of this ministry program. The goal states, "The Community will be a health-supporting environment in which people will be protected from adverse health consequences of exposure to toxic, hazardous substances and conditions in homes, public places and the workplace".

The Ministry of Health developed and implemented its Environmental Protection Program policy in 1992. It includes an environmental code of practice for all ministry employees. This policy states that ministry executives, managers, supervisors and employees will at all times strive to comply with all applicable Acts and Regulations on the protection and preservation of the natural environment. If operational or program activities are not in compliance with those regulations, procedures will be instituted to ensure compliance.

Under the 1992 policy, all ministry employees are required to practise risk reduction and disclosure and minimize the environmental health and safety risks to fellow employees and to the communities in which the ministry operates.

The Ministry of Health affirms its commitment to the purposes of the Act and will give them due consideration within the ministry's mandate.

The ministry recognizes that this SEV applies only to the Ministry of Health itself, and nothing in the SEV affects in any way the legal or fiscal responsibility of hospitals and other health transfer agencies. Nevertheless, the ministry will encourage these other institutions to practise environmentally responsible behaviour similar to that set out in this SEV.

Part IV - WORKING TOGETHER

D 110 321 1312

11,02,51

LU UZ

The influence of the environment on health issues will require the ministry's involvement with other ministries and jurisdictions, that have not been traditionally considered "health". Whether working with interministerial advisory groups or as the lead ministry, the Ministry of Health will contribute to a collaborative process to meet common government environmental goals and environmental health initiatives.

Consultation will include providers, consumers, employees, administrators and other stakeholders. This consultation will ensure the opportunity for this ministry's and the public's contributions when decision-making has a significant effect on the environment.

Part V - MINISTRY OBJECTIVES

The ministry's decisions will seek to provide leadership, local and regional planning, open, collaborative processes, good research and information, attention to special needs, efficiency incentives, and sound human resource management in meeting the Health Goals for Ontario. One of these goals is to ensure a safe, high-quality physical environment.

A safe physical environment is the best assurance of environmental health. Environmental contaminants and other hazards do exist, however, and the ministry has the responsibility to help ensure appropriate and practical measures are taken to protect the public from their effects.

Objectives of the ministry that directly relate to a healthful environment include:

Aboriginal Health: the Ministry of Health, in partnership with the aboriginal organizations, has developed a Draft Aboriginal Health Policy. Draft Principle #11 states, "The interrelationship between the environment and individuals, families and communities, as well as protection of the environment, is essential to the survival of all aboriginal people."

Advisory and Education Strategy: to advise and to monitor through surveillance and investigation (local boards of health) existing and potential health hazards posed by environmental contaminants.

Cancer Control Strategy: to move to effective prevention and promotion activities in the control of cancer and support the elimination of pollutants and carcinogens as causative agents.

Children's Health Strategy: to reduce "at risk" situations for Ontario's children, which include reducing exposure to influences that contribute to illness, as described in the ministry's health strategy objectives.

Environmental Housekeeping Strategy: The ministry recognizes the need for society to become a conserver of diminishing non-renewable natural resources and to reverse trends and practices whose final disposition has been harmful to the natural environmentally sound policies and practices and will support and promote the corporate greening of its programs, practices and activities all its employees.

The ministry will apply water and energy conservation, waste management and wat minimization strategies in its day-to-day operations.

Substance Abuse Strategy: to attack the root cause of alcohol, drug, solvent and inhalant use by addressing the larger social issues of education, employment, housing safe and healthy environments and social supports.

Tobacco Strategy: to decrease illness and death due to heart disease, chronic lundisease, stroke and cancers of the lung associated with tobacco use.

Part VI - MINISTRY INTEGRATION

The ministry will apply the purposes of the EBR in ministry decision-making. It ministry will address the determinants of health including the environment, who bringing forward for Cabinet's consideration improved regulatory frameworks for "healthy public policy". The ministry will integrate the purposes of the Act in decision-making and will include a statement on the presence or absence of a significate effect on the environment in all policies, directives, guidelines, strategies and advis before their approval and implementation.

Through its Environmental Protection Program policy, and in conjunction with Procurement policy, the ministry will address the conservation measures of water energy, waste minimization and waste management.

As part of the advisory and education component of the Environmental Protects
Program, the ministry will provide communication, advice and training to ministry st
in the implementation and application of the purposes of the Environmental Bills
Rights.

In reviewing policies for a significant effect on the environment, the ministry of consider all proposals specifically in the light of section 2(2) 1-5 of the Act as stated the background section of this SEV. In addition the ministry will consider:

11/03/91

- . The extent and nature of the measures that might be required to reduce or prevent any harm to the environment that could result from the decision.
- . The geographic extent (local, regional or provincial) of any harm to the environment that could result from the decision.
- . The nature of the private and public interests, including government interests, involved in the decision.
- . Any other matter that the minister considers relevant.

Part VII - IMPLEMENTATION:

Any proposal that lacks a statement of its environmental effect status will be returned for neview and inclusion of such a statement. Processes will be developed through which the application of this SEV can be tracked and reviewed.

Ministry managers are accountable for ensuring compliance with the requirements outlined in this Statement of Environmental Values.

Any and all decisions having a significant effect on the environment will be passed to the Environmental Protection Program Co-ordinator after approval in draft but before implementation, for entry on the Environmental Registry.

The Annual Report for the ministry's Environmental Protection Program which provides information on the progress of greening its operations, will include an account of the ministry's decision-making where there has been a significant effect on the environment.

The Ministry of Health commits to a review of this Statement of Environmental Values after six months of implementation with the review to be completed by November 1995 with a report to the Environmental Commissioner.

* The 14 ministrics are:

Ministry of Agriculture and Food and Rural Affairs
Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations
Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Recreation
Ministry of Economic Development and Trade
Ministry of Environment and Energy
Ministry of Finance
Ministry of Health
Ministry of Housing
Ministry of Labour
Management Board of Cabinet
Ministry of Municipal Affairs
Ministry of Natural Resources
Ministry of Northern Development and Mines
Ministry of Transportation.

PUBLIC NOTICE

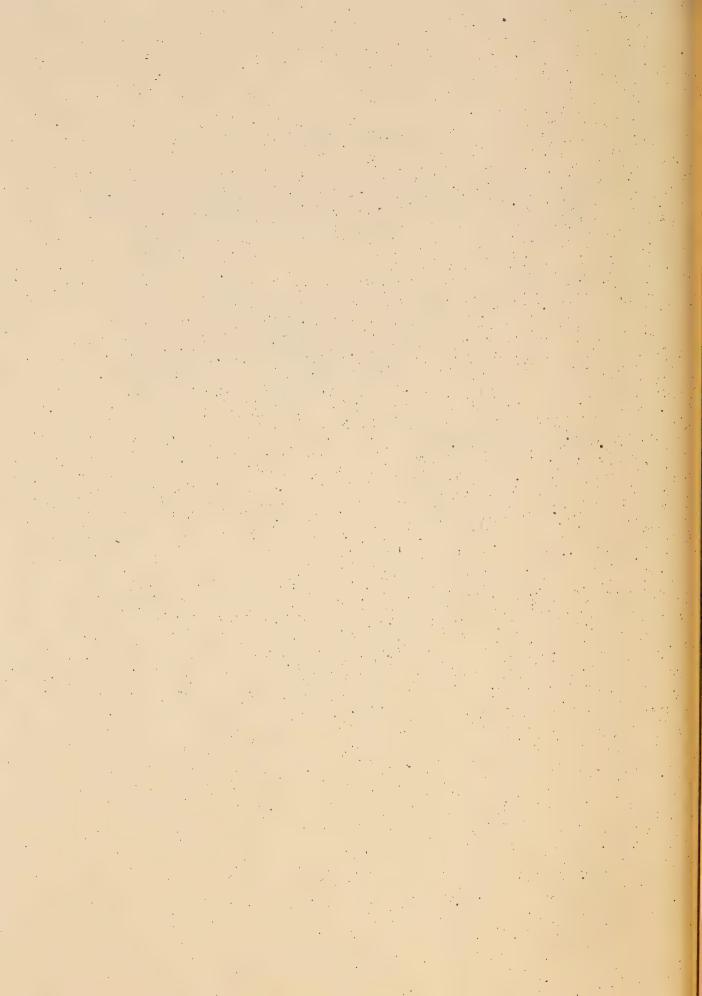
Enquiries, requests for information and/or hard copies of the Ministry of Health's Statement of Environmental Values can be made by writing, telephone or facsimile to the following:

Postal Address:

Environmental Protection Program Co-ordinator
Environmental Bill of Rights
Supply and Financial Services Branch
99 Adesso Drive
Vaughan, Ontario
LAK 3C7

Telephone # (416) 327-7164

Fax # (416) 327-7213



REGISTRY NOTICE

As required under the Environmental Bill of Rights (EBR), the 14 prescribed ministries placed their individual Statement of Environmental Values (SEVs) on the Environmental Registry on May 15, 1994 for a 90 day review period.

The SEVs are overall guidance documents on how the Purposes of the EBR will be considered when the Ministry makes environmentally significant decisions. Specific details on how the principles contained in the SEV are implemented will be provided in the policies, programs or strategic plans of the Ministry.

The Ministry of Health received a total of 14 submissions on its Draft Statement of Environmental Values (SEV). Eight of these submissions provided comments which were generic to the SEVs of all 14 prescribed Ministries.

The comments that were generic to all the prescribed Ministries' SEVs reflected six major themes:

- The SEVs should provide a clear indication of how the ministries will apply the purposes of the EBR to decision-making that significantly affect the environment.
- The SEVs should contain a commitment that the ministry will proactively encourage public consultation on its. EBR related activities.
- . A clear explanation should be provided on how the purposes of the EBR will be applied to ministry's decisions and how they will be integrated with social, economic and scientific considerations.
- There should be a statement of commitment to develop a review and tracking mechanism to monitor the application of the SEV within the ministry.
- . The ministry should commit to an open, systematic and timely review of its SEV with public participation.
- The SEVs should avoid the use of specialized or technical terms and where possible, definitions should be provided.

The Ministry has considered these comments in the finalization of its SEV and they have had the following effect on the Ministry's SEV:

The Ministry has clarified the factors to be considered by the addition of a statement in Part VI (Integration) as follows, "In reviewing policies for a significant effect on the environment, the ministry will consider all proposals specifically in the light of section 2(2) 1-5 of the Act as stated in the background of this SEV."

- The ministry's SEV commitment to public participation has been further expanded by the addition of the following: "As the need arises, the minister will expand the consultative process beyond the minimum of the Electronic Registry." This addition can be found in Part II at the end of the second paragraph.
- The Ministry's SEV was further clarified by the addition of an introductory statement at follows: "The ministry will integrate the purposes of the Act in its decision-making and". The addition can be found in Part VI (Ministry Integration) first paragraph.
- . The ministry will develop processes for the purposes of tracking and reviewing the application of the SEV. This can be found in Part VII (Implementation).
- The Ministry will review this SEV after six months of implementation with the review to be completed by November 1995. This commitment is found in the final paragraph Part VI (Implementation).
- . The ministry's SEV has been edited to avoid the use of highly technical terms. To assist consistent interpretation, terminology has been used in the context of the Ministry of Health mandate.

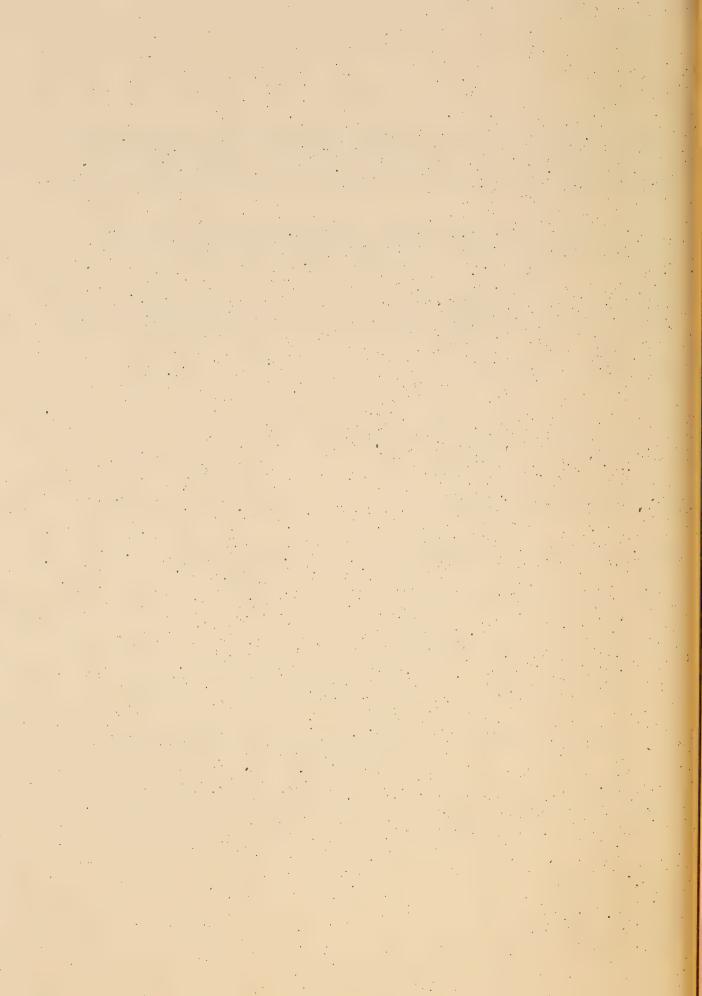
The ministry also received submissions which contained recommendations which were specific to the Ministry.

- . Environmental Bill of Rights training within the Ministry of Health should be identified.
- Expansion and/or clarification of the Ministry's role in Healthy and Healthful environment is required.
- . There should be expansion of the Ministry's strategy on Environmental Housekeeping.
- . Impact of hospitals and other agencies on the environment should be recognized.

The Ministry has also considered these comments in the finalization of its SEV and they have had the following effect on the Ministry's SEV.

The Ministry recognizes the intent to provide EBR training did not appear in its Dra Statement of Environmental Values. A commitment to the provision of EBR education and training can be found in paragraph three of Part VI (Ministry Integration).

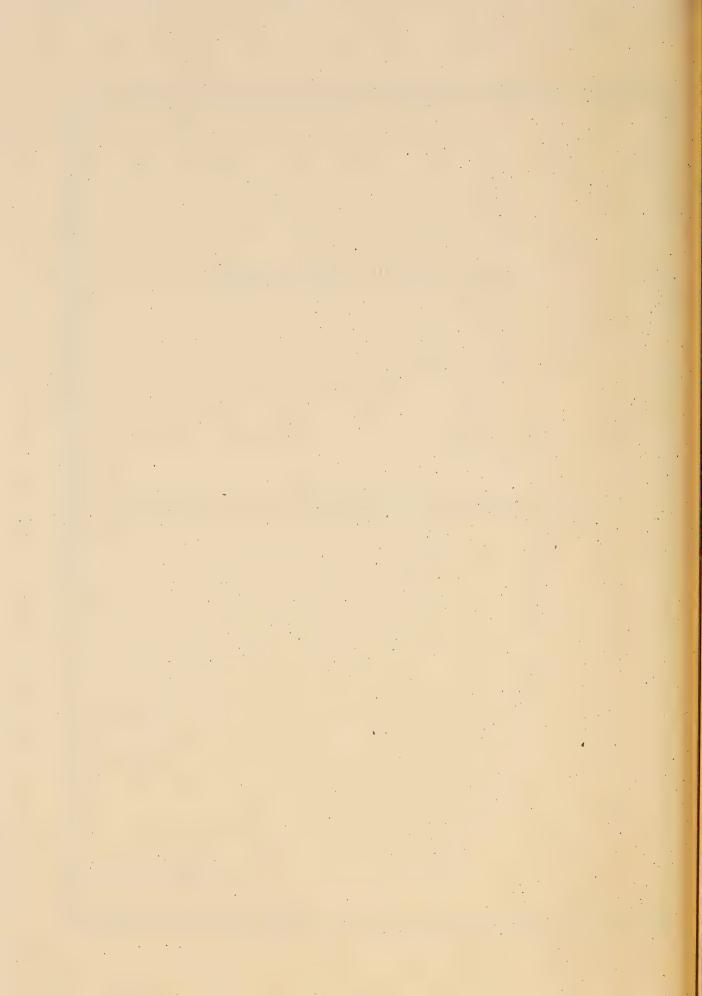
- . The Ministry recognizes that the distinction between healthy and a healthful environment in its SEV required clarification. The Ministry has expanded the wording for the purposes of clarification and further identifying the role of local boards of health in their contribution to a healthful environment. This addition can be found in paragraph three of Part III (Ministry Mandate).
- . The Ministry has expanded the rationale and practise contained in its Environmental Housekeeping Strategy and is to be found Part V under Ministry Objectives.
- . The Ministry's SEV applies only to the Ministry itself. To clarify its legislated mandate and affirm its commitment to the purposes of the EBR, the Ministry and its role in so far as the extent of its mandate with particular reference to hospitals and other agencies, has been clarified.



MINISTRY OF HOUSING

STATEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL VALUES

NOVEMBER 1994



STATEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL VALUES

MINISTRY OF HOUSING

November 1994

I. BACKGROUND

The Ontario Environmental Bill of Rights (EBR) was proclaimed in February 1994. The four principles of the bill are stated in its Preamble:

The people of Ontario recognize the inherent value of the natural environment.

The people of Ontario have a right to a healthful environment.

The people of Ontario have as a common goal the protection, conservation and restorthe natural environment for the benefit of present and future generations.

While the government has the primary responsibility for achieving this goal, the people should have means to ensure that it is achieved in an effective, timely, open and fair to

The purposes of the Act are:

- (a) to protect, conserve and, where reasonable, restore the integrity of the environ the means provided in the Act;
- (b) to provide sustainability of the environment by the means provided in the Act;
- (c) to protect the right to a healthful environment by the means provided in the A

These purposes include the following:

- 1. The prevention, reduction and elimination of the use, generation and release of pollutants that are an unreasonable threat to the integrity of the environment.
- 2. The protection and conservation of biological, ecological and genetic diversity
- 3. The protection and conservation of natural resources, including plant life, and and ecological systems.
- 4. The encouragement of the wise management of our natural resources, including life, animal life and ecological systems.
- 5. The identification, protection and conservation of ecologically sensitive areas processes.

In order to fulfil these purposes the Act provides: means by which the residents of Ontario may participate in the making of environmentally significant decisions by the Government of Ontario; increased accountability of the Government of Ontario for its environmental decision-making; increased access to the courts by residents of Ontario for the protection of the environment; and enhanced protection for employees who take action in respect of environmental harm.

Statements of Environmental Values are a means for government ministries to record their commitment to the environment and be accountable for ensuring consideration of the environment in their decisions. The EBR requires a Statement of Environmental Values (SEV) from 14 government ministries. The SEV explains:

How the purposes of the Environmental Bill of Rights will be applied when decisions that might significantly affect the environment are made in the Ministry; and

How consideration of the purposes of the EBR will be integrated with other considerations, including social, economic and scientific considerations, that are part of decision-making in the Ministry.

It is each Minister's responsibility to take every reasonable step to ensure that the SEV is considered whenever decisions that might significantly affect the environment are made in the ministry.

II. MINISTRY OF HOUSING'S MISSION, RESPONSIBILITIES AND ENVIRONMENTAL ROLE

The Ministry's Mission, as set out in its strategic plan, is: "to meet Ontario's needs for affordable, safe, secure and suitable homes." In the context of government priorities, this mission guides decision-making in the Ministry.

The 14 ministries are: Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs, Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations, Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Recreation, Ministry of Economic Development and Trade, Ministry of Environment and Energy, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Housing, Ministry of Labour, Management Board of Cabinet, Ministry of Municipal Affairs, Ministry of Natural Resources, Ministry of Northern Development and Mines, Ministry of Transportation.

In striving to meet its Mission, among its activities, the Ministry:

- supports community-based municipal, private and cooperative non-profit housing.
- protects tenants through administration of rent control legislation, and through laws/pm to preserve existing housing.
- through the Ontario Housing Corporation, provides public housing where rent is geared income for qualified low and moderate income households.
- works with agencies, other ministries and levels of government, and the private sectors simplify the building/land use regulatory system to the benefit of affordable housing.
- helps ensure building safety and improve resource conservation through administration building code.

One aspect of the Ministry's broader vision in the strategic plan addresses the Ministry's environmental role:

"We see an Ontario where:

• Access to affordable and appropriate homes is a basic human right, fundamental to independent and family well-being, and essential to healthy communities and economic prosperity.

Healthy communities are then defined in the strategic plan as communities which "offer economical and social opportunities and respect the natural and cultural environment". This statement acknowledges that integrating economic, social, environmental and cultural considerations is necessary to achieve the goal of healthy communities.

The Ministry's business directions reflect, among other things, the two areas where the Ministry plays a role in protecting the environment:

- Promote the development of housing and communities that are affordable and which more efficient use of land and public resources including infrastructure and natural to
- Develop a strategy for existing buildings including housing, so that public health and are protected, an adequate level of building maintenance is ensured, rehabilitation met adequately addressed, and the consumption of energy and other resources is reduced.

III. OUR ENVIRONMENTAL PRINCIPLES

The purposes of the EBR are outlined in the Background section and include protection, conservation, restoration, sustainability of the environment, and the right to a healthful environment.

The Ministry of Housing will express its continuing commitment to the environment, and apply and integrate the purposes of the EBR into its environmentally-significant decision-making by, among other things, pursuing the following Environmental Principles:

Within its policy, program and regulatory mandate, and within a framework which accounts for both financial and environmental costs and benefits, the Ministry of Housing will integrate the following three environmental principles with economic, social and cultural considerations in fulfilling the Ministry's mission:

- 1. to promote energy efficiency and water conservation in new and existing buildings;
- 2. to promote a more efficient use of land and public resources (including infrastructure and natural resources) in residential development, including development of government lands suitable for housing; and
- 3. to undertake reduction, reuse, and recycling within the Ministry's internal operations, and facilitate reduction, reuse, and recycling through building regulation.

The following three environmental principles relate to the significant portion of the Ministry of Housing's work which is accomplished through working with agencies, other ministries and levels of government, the non-profit sector, and the private sector, on policy, regulatory and legislative matters outside of the Ministry of Housing's direct jurisdiction. In these cases, the Ministry of Housing will seek to promote:

- 4. the efficient use of land and public resources, including infrastructure and natural resources;
- 5. remediation strategies which integrate environmental and socio-economic considerations, and which reflect land owner responsibility, where sites suitable for residential development are contaminated; and
- 6. respect for environmental qualities of proposed residential sites.

In some cases, the Ministry's discretion in applying the principles may be limited by existing contractual obligations, and the laws in place in Ontario.

The Ministry recognizes the principles of the Statement of Political Relationship. Aboriginal living in off-reserve communities will be involved in Ministry environmentally significant december these decisions may impact Aboriginal off-reserve communities.

IV. IMPLEMENTATION

Implementation Plan and Protocol for Identification of Environmentally-Significant Proposition

To ensure that the Ministry's environmentally significant decisions related to new acts, regular and policies are consistent with the purposes of the EBR, the Ministry will develop a SEV Implementation Plan, which will include an EBR Protocol for identifying decisions which we subject to the Ministry SEV and/or the EBR Registry requirements.

The Ministry will work with the Environmental Commissioner to develop the Implementation and EBR Protocol.

EBR Purposes to be Integrated With Other Considerations in Decision-Making

The purposes of the EBR will be integrated along with economic, social and cultural consideration into the proposals and options developed for new acts, regulations and policies.

· Communication/Training

The SEV and Environmental Principles will be communicated to Ministry staff, partners and clients; inside the Ministry, staff who are involved with environmentally-significant matters we receive appropriate training.

Monitoring

The Ministry will review, report and monitor its progress in implementing the principles. The activities will be summarized in the Ministry's annual report.

V. PUBLIC CONSULTATION

In meeting our mission, the Ministry works in an open and consultative manner with agencies, other ministries and levels of government, and all interested parties to meet common environmental, economic, social and cultural objectives.

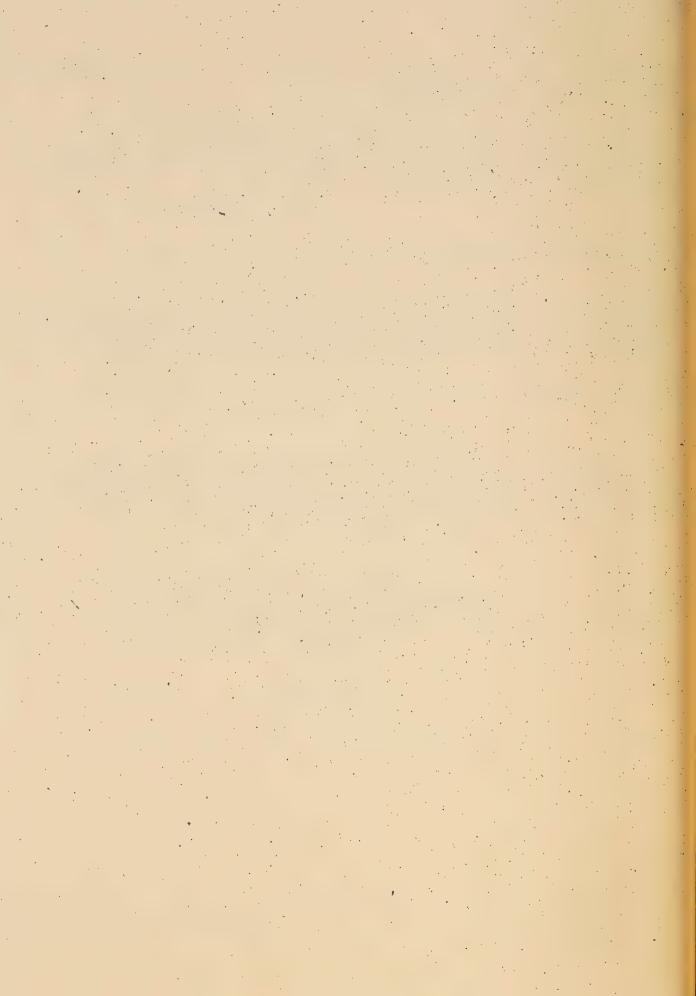
VI. REVIEW OF SEV

During the first year of the application of the SEV, the Ministry will evaluate, in consultation with housing and environmental stakeholders, how the SEV is being used by the Ministry. This process will be completed by November 1995 with a report to the Environmental Commissioner.

FOR COPIES OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING'S STATEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL VALUES, OR FOR FURTHER INFORMATION PLEASE CONTACT:

MINISTRY OF HOUSING
CORPORATE AND STRATEGIC ANALYSIS BRANCH
777 BAY STREET, 10TH FLOOR
TORONTO, ONTARIO
M5G 2E5

(416) 585-4047 (416) 585-6191 (FAX)



REGISTRY NOTICE

1. BACKGROUND

As required under the Environmental Bill of Rights (EBR), the Ministry of Housing placed its Statement of Environmental Values (SEV) on the Environmental Registry on May 15, 1994 for a 90 day review period. Fourteen ministries, including the Ministry of Housing, were prescribed by EBR regulation to develop individual SEVs.

The Ministry of Housing received a total of 15 submissions on its draft Statement of Environmental Values (SEV). Seven of these submissions provided comments that were common to the SEVs of all 14 prescribed ministries. Eight submissions provided comments specific to the Ministry of Housing.

2. COMMENTS COMMON TO ALL 14 MINISTRIES

The comments that were common to all of 14 prescribed Ministries reflected six major themes:

- 1) 'The SEVs should clearly identify how the ministries will apply the purposes of the EBR to decision-making that significantly affects the environment.
- 2) The SEVs should indicate that Ministries will review their SEVs, with public participation, after November 1994.
- 3) The SEVs should indicate that the Ministries will encourage public consultation on its EBR related activities.
- 4) The SEVs should avoid the use of specialized or technical terms.
- 5) SEVs should specify processes which will be established to ensure that decisions and actions taken by each Ministry are consistent with the values of the EBR.
- 6) A clear explanation should be provided on how the purposes of the EBR will be applied to Ministry's decisions and how they will be integrated with other considerations.

The Ministry has considered these comments in the finalization of its SEV, and they have had the following effect on the Ministry SEV:

1) The following statement has been added to section III ("Our Environmental Principles") of the SEV: "The Ministry of Housing will ... apply and integrate the purposes of the EBR

into its decision-making by, among other things, pursuing the following Environmental Principles..." Furthermore, the full set of purposes to the EBR have been included in Section I (Background).

- The following has been added as a new section (VI) titled "Review of the SEV": "During the first year of the application of the SEV, the Ministry will evaluate, in consultation with housing and environmental stakeholders, how its SEV is being used by the Ministry. This process will be completed by November 1995 with a report to the Environmental Commissioner."
- The Ministry's draft SEV originally did discuss our commitment to continue to work with the public. This paragraph was revised, and moved into a new section (V) titled "Public Consultation": "In meeting our mission, the Ministry works in an open and consultative manner with agencies, other ministries and levels of government, and all interested parties to meet common environmental, economic, social and cultural objectives."
 - 4) The Ministry's SEV has been edited to avoid the use of technical or specialized terms.
 - The following was added to section TV (Implementation): "To ensure that the Ministry's environmentally significant decisions related to new acts, regulations and policies are consistent with the purposes of the EBR, the Ministry will develop a SEV Implementation Plan, which will include an EM protocol for identifying decisions which would be subject to the Ministry SEV and/or the EBR Registry requirements. The Ministry will work with the Environmental Commissioner to develop the Implementation Plan and EBR Protocol."
 - 6) Environmental Principle #5 in Section III was changed to reflect integration as follows: "...the Ministry of Housing will seek to promote remediation strategies which integrate environmental and socio-economic considerations...". In addition, Section IV (Implementation) now includes "The purposes of the EBR will be integrated along with economic social and cultural considerations into the proposals and options developed for new acts, regulations and policies."

3. HOUSING-SPECIFIC COMMENTS

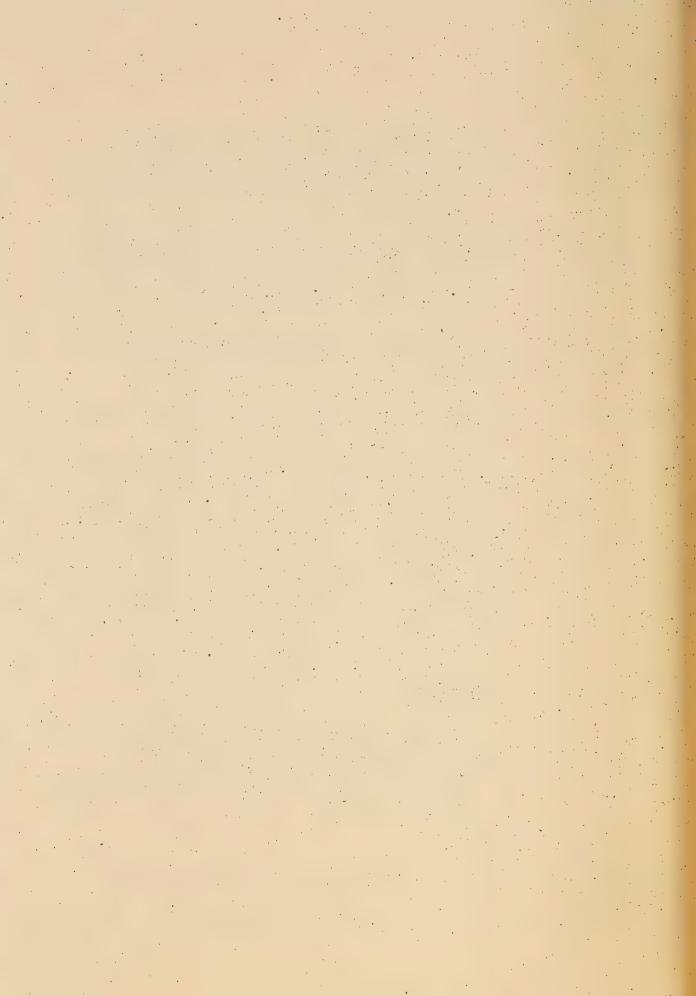
The Ministry received a number of comments that were specific to its SEV. Most of these were related to the six themes noted above. Some of the comments addressed issues not related to the SEV and were not considered during the revision of the SEV. Additional comments on the Ministry of Housing's draft Statement

of Environmental Values were as follows:

- 1. There was a concern expressed that the draft SEV would result in environmental considerations taking priority over the Ministry's fundamental objectives. This could undermine housing affordability if environmental measures are too costly.
- A number of submissions suggested that specific programmatic or policy matters be addressed in the SEV (e.g. indoor air and noise pollution policies; construction waste reduction; non-profit housing should not be built on former industrial sites; urban sprawl should be reduced etc...).
- 3. The wording of Principle 6 ("the Ministry of Housing will seek to promote ... respect for environmental qualities of proposed residential sites") is too broad.

The Ministry considered these comments in the finalization of its Statement of Environmental Values as follows:

- 1. The SEV does not change the fundamental objectives of the Ministry of Housing, however, it is designed to raise awareness of environmental issues as they relate to our activities. The SEV explicitly indicates in Section III that, as the Ministry pursues its mandate in areas such as affordable housing, the purposes of the EBR will be integrated with economic, social and cultural considerations. In addition, the preamble to the Environmental Principles 1-3 refers to a decision-making framework that accounts for financial and environmental costs and benefits. It is not expected that the SEV will have significant impacts on affordability.
- 2. a) Indoor air and noise pollution are beyond the intent of the Environmental Bill of Rights which is about the "natural" environment.
 - b) SEVs are meant to be overall guidance documents on how the purposes of the EBR will be considered when the Ministry makes environmentally-significant decisions related to new Acts, regulations and policies. Detailed program/policy directions are beyond the scope of the SEV. As the ministry develops and implements new Acts, regulations and policies that will address specific targets or goals, it will apply the SEV principles.
- 3. The Ministry did not wish to constrain the scope of this principle, so that it could address the EBR purposes.



MINISTRY OF LABOUR

STATEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL VALUES

NOVEMBER 1994



MINISTRY OF LABOUR STATEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL VALUES

- Background

ntario Environmental Bill of Rights (EBR) was proclaimed in February The founding principles of the EBR are stated in its Preamble:

'he people of Ontario recognize the inherent value of the natural environment.

'he people of Ontario have a right to a healthful invironment.

the people of Ontario have as a common goal the protection, conservation and restoration of the natural environment for the benefit of present and future generations.

Thile the government has the primary responsibility for achieving this youl, the people should have means to ensure that it is achieved in an effective, timely, open and fair manner.

irposes of the Act are:

- (a) to protect, conserve and, where reasonable, restore the integrity of the environment by the means provided in the Act;
- (b) to provide sustainability of the environment by the means provided in the Act; and
- (c) to protect the right to a healthful environment by the means provided in the Act.

purposes include the following:

- 1. The prevention, reduction and elimination of the use, generation and release of pollutants that are an unreasonable threat to the integrity of the environment.
- 2. The protection and conservation of biological, ecological and genetic diversity.
- 3. The protection and conservation of natural resources, including plant life, animal life and ecological systems.
- The encouragement of the wise management of our natural resources, including plant life, animal life and ecological systems.
- 5. The identification, protection and conservation of ecologically sensitive areas or processes.

In order to fulfil these purposes the Act provides: - means by which residents of Ontario may participate in the making of environment significant decisions by the Government of Ontario; increased accountable of the Government of Ontario for its environmental decision-making; increases to the courts by residents of Ontario for the protection of environment; and enhanced protection for employees who take action in resoft environmental harm.

Statements of Environmental Values are a means for government ministries record their commitment to the environment and be accountable for ensuronsideration of the environment in their decisions. The EBR requires Statement of Environmental Values (SEV) from 14 government ministries.

The SEV explains:

How the purposes of the EBR will be applied when decisions that manificantly affect the environment are made in the Ministry; and

How consideration of the purposes of the EBR will be integrated other considerations, including social, economic and scient considerations, that are part of decision-making in the Ministry.

It is each Minister's responsibility to take every reasonable step to enthat the SEV is considered whenever decisions that might significantly afthe environment are made in the Ministry.

Ministry of Transportation

¹ The 14 ministries are:

Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs
Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations
Ministry of Culture, Tourism & Recreation
Ministry of Economic Development and Trade
Ministry of Environment and Energy
Ministry of Finance
Ministry of Health
Ministry of Housing
Ministry of Labour
Management Board Secretariat
Ministry of Municipal Affairs
Ministry of Natural Resources
Ministry of Northern Development and Mines

II - Ministry of Labour Mission and Role

ission of the Ministry of Labour is to advance safe, fair and harmonious lace practices which are essential to the social and economic well-being people of Ontario.

is context, the Ministry develops, administers, enforces and adjudicates and regulations to establish and maintain: workplace standards for the e of Ontario; safe, healthy work environments; fair and effective tance in the event of workplace injury or disease; the right of yees to seek representation and of unions to bargain collectively; ructive and harmonious labour-management relations; beneficial tment assistance for displaced workers; and, pay equity in the lace.

inistry of Labour endorses the purposes of the EBR and will integrate deration of the purposes of the EBR when conducting its business. The try will co-operate with other government ministries as they fulfil environmental responsibilities.

finistry will continue to look for new ways within its mandate to ibute to the environmental well-being of the province.

ational Health and Safety

eeking to achieve a safe and healthy work environment under the ational Health and Safety Act (the Act), the Ministry of Labour sets out uties and responsibilities of employers, supervisors, workers and other es, and promotes the internal responsibility system by which the lace parties work together to address health and safety issues. It also des certain fundamental rights to workers, including the right to cipate in health and safety matters, the right to know about hazards face in their work, and the right to refuse unsafe work.

of the regulations and policies under the Act are concerned with colling worker exposure to hazardous chemical, biological and physical in the working environment. This is achieved in a number of ways iding: the regulation of concentrations of these agents in the working conment; ensuring workers have the necessary information to protect selves from the hazardous substances they may encounter in their places; and encouraging the substitution of hazardous substances with that are less hazardous.

linistry's role in the management of the hazardous substances for worker the and safety, often contributes to the management of these substances the protection of the external environment as well. Conversely, however, a recognized that, on occasion, measures taken by employers to control or exposure to hazardous materials may present a problem for the external ronment. An example would be the exhausting of indoor pollutants pors without regard to the need for environmental controls. In an effort woid problems of this nature, the Ministry will remind clients of their ronmental responsibilities when complying with the requirements to ect workers.

Employer Reprisals (Whistleblower Protections)

The Ministry of Labour recognises and supports the important role plays workers in safeguarding the environment. For those workers who take as in respect of the environment the EBR provides enhanced protection. This achieved through the adjudication and mediation services provided by Ontario Labour Relations Board (OLRB). The OLRB reports to the Minister Labour. The OLRB will hear complaints by workers who feel that they been dismissed, disciplined, penalized, coerced, intimidated or harassed a result of their participation in any activities under the EBR.

Activities under the EBR include:

- * exercising public participation rights; input in Ministry s policies, Acts, regulations, etc.
- * requesting a review or investigation
- * giving evidence or information to an appropriate authority is proceeding under the EBR or another prescribed Act
- * 'blowing the whistle' on a polluter

The Ministry of Labour will provide information, advice, or assistance workers seeking protection under this provision of the EBR.

The Green Workplace

The Ministry of Labour is committed to environmentally sound practices supports and promotes the greening of its programs, practices, and activition of all its employees. This includes a commitment to the promotion of 3R's; reduce, reuse and recycle, in all daily transactions and activities.

The Ministry through its Environmental Protection Program, encourages al its employees to adopt and implement the principles set out in Environmental Code of Practice. The principles include the following:

- * Demonstrate that the Ministry and all its employees have a diresponsibility for the environment;
- * Recognize that we are environmentally accountable for what we do, strive to use the resources of the Ministry in a responsible manner
- * Conduct our business operations in a manner to minimize the negatimpact on the environment;
- * Commit to consistent measurable progress in implementing the Cod Practice and apply it to every facet of the Ministry.

III - Integration and Application

Ministry will apply the purposes of the EBR to environmentally lifted to decisions in the Ministry. In the process of developing acts, lations and policies that may have a significant effect on the comment, Ministry staff will integrate consideration of the purposes of BR along with social, economic and technical considerations for decision enior management, the Minister and Cabinet.

art of its decision-making process, the Ministry will consult with the stry of Environment and Energy and other ministries on matters where both health of workers and effect on the environment are of concern.

art of its usual consultation process, the Ministry will give notice to, provide an opportunity for the public to comment on any proposal under ideration which, if implemented, could have a significant effect on the comment.

Ministry of Labour is committed to public participation and will foster sen and consultative process in the implementation of its SEV.

dinistry will provide communication, advice and training to its staff in implementation and application of the purposes of the EBR.

t Nations

Ministry of Labour recognizes the Statement of Political Relationship. Ministry will adhere to its principles when addressing issues of mutual ern or interest.

IV - Monitoring and Review

Ministry will develop processes to monitor and track the use of its SEV.

ng the first year of the application of its SEV, the Ministry will ew, in consultation with the public, the use of its SEV within the stry. This process will be completed by November 1995, with a report to Environmental Commissioner.

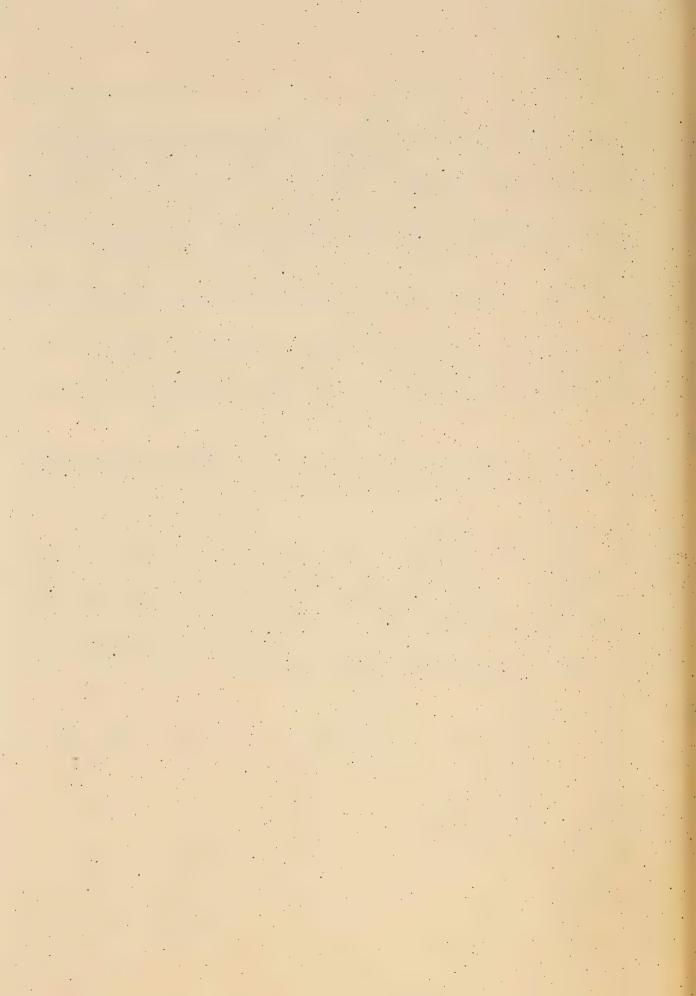
Ministry will co-operate with the Environmental Commissioner in the ew of Ministry adherence to its SEV.

V - Information

ests for additional information concerning the Ministry's SEV should be cted to:

rio Ministry of Labour th and Safety Policy Unit place Policies and Practices Branch University Avenue, 7th Floor nto, Ontario

(416) 326-7889



REGISTRY NOTICE

inistry of Labour is one of 14 ministries under the Environmental Billights (EBR) required to develop a Statement of Environmental Values

inistry's SEV is considered to be a guidance document. It is to explain the purposes of the EBR will be considered when the Ministry makes onmentally significant decisions. It is not intended to provide details we the SEV is being implemented within the Ministry. This is the subject licies, programs and strategic plans within the Ministry.

inistry of Labour's draft SEV was placed on the Environmental Registry y 15th, 1994 for 90 day public review and comment period. The Ministry sent a copy of its draft SEV to all members of its business, community abour advisory committees for dissemination amongst their various groups omment.

stal, the Ministry received 12 submissions on its draft SEV. Ten of submissions provided comments which were generic to the SEVs of all 14 ribed ministries.

nts generic to all of the prescribed ministries' SEVs which had an t on the Ministry's SEV, reflected the following major themes:

A clear explanation should be provided on how the purposes of the EBR will be applied to Ministry decisions and how they will be integrated with social, economic and scientific considerations.

The SEVs should contain a commitment that the Ministry will proactively encourage public consultation on its EBR-related activities.

The Ministry should commit to an open, systematic and timely review of its SEV with public participation.

There should be a statement of commitment to develop a review and tracking mechanism to monitor the application of the SEV within the Ministry.

inistry has considered these comments in the finalization of its SEV and have had the following effect on the Ministry's SEV:

The first paragraph in the Part III (Integration and Application) has been changed to read:

"The Ministry will apply the purposes of the EBR to environmentally significant decisions in the Ministry. In the process of developing acts, regulations and policies that may have a significant effect on the environment, Ministry staff will integrate consideration of the purposes of the EBR along with social, economic and technical considerations for decision by senior management, the Minister and Cabinet".

- The Ministry's support for ongoing public participation has elaborated. Part III (Application and Integration) now contains following sentence:

"The Ministry of Labour is committed to public participation and foster an open and consultative process in the implementation of SEV".

The Ministry's commitment to review has been expanded by the inclusion of the following statement in Part IV (Monitoring and Review):

"During the first year of the application of its SEV, the Ministry review, in consultation with the public, the use of its SEV within Ministry. This process will be completed by November 1995, wi report to the Environmental Commissioner".

A statement of the Ministry's commitment to monitor implementation its SEV has been added to Part IV (Monitoring and Review). It states

"The Ministry will develop processes to monitor and track the use o SEV".

Other changes to the Ministry of Labour's SEV resulting from the comments received include the following:

- Clear statement of the Ministry's commitment to the purposes of the The following statements have been added to the Part II (Ministrate Labour Mission and Role) of its SEV, strengthening its commitment

"The Ministry of Labour endorses the purposes of the EBR and integrate consideration of the purposes of the EBR when conducting business. The Ministry will co-operate with other government ministry as they fulfil their environmental responsibilities.

The Ministry will continue to look for new ways within its manda contribute to the environmental well-being of the province".

Statement acknowledging the important role played by workers in protection the environment. Section on Employer Reprisals in Par now includes the following opening sentence:

"The Ministry of Labour recognises and supports the important played by workers in safeguarding the environment".

- Removal of the word 'corporate' from its environmental program to any misinterpretation of the program.
- Recognition of the Ministry's role in encouraging the substitution hazardous substances with those that are less hazardous. The referred to in the second paragraph of the section on Occupate Health and Safety found in Part II.

Commitment by the Ministry to train its staff on the EBR and application within the Ministry. Part III (Integration and Application) now contains the following sentence:

"The Ministry will provide communication, advice and training to its staff in the implementation and application of the purposes of the EBR.

neral, comments from the public that were not incorporated outside the scope of the Ministry's SEV.

ous changes, largely editorial, stemming from an internal review of the try's SEV, have been incorporated throughout the text.



MANAGEMENT BOARD OF CABINET

STATEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL VALUES

NOVEMBER 1994



ONTARIO'S

ENVIRONMENTAL BILL OF RIGHTS

MANAGEMENT BOARD OF CABINET

STATEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL VALUES

November 1994

MANAGEMENT BOARD OF CABINET STATEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL VALUES

1) BACKGROUND

The Ontario Environmental Bill of Rights (EBR) was proclaimed in February 1994.

The founding principles of the EBR are stated in its Preamble.

The people of Ontario recognizé the inherent value of the natural environment.

The people of Ontario have a right to a healthful environment.

The people of Ontario have as a common goal the protection, conservation and restoration of the natural environment for the benefit of present and future generations.

While the government has the primary responsibility for achieving this goal, the people should have means to ensure that it is achieved in an effective, timely, open and fair manner.

The purposes of the Act are:

- (a) to protect, conserve, and where reasonable, restore the integrity of the environment by the means provided in the Act;
- (b) to provide sustainability of the environment by the means provided in the Act; and,
- (c) to protect the right to a healthful environment by the means provided in the Act.

These purposes include the following:

- 1. The prevention, reduction and elimination of the use, generation and release of pollutants that are an unreasonable threat to the integrity of the environment.
- 2. The protection and conservation of biological, ecological and genetic diversity.
- 3. The protection and conservation of natural resources, including plant life, animal life and ecological systems.

- 4. The encouragement of the wise management of our natural resources, including plant life, animal life and ecological systems.
- 5. The identification, protection and conservation of ecologically sensitive areas or processes.

In order to fulfil these purposes, the Act provides: means by which the residents of Ontario may participate in the making of environmentally significant decisions by the Government of Ontario for its environmental decision-making; increased access to the courts by residents of Ontario for the protection of the environment; and enhanced protection for employees who take action in respect of environmental harm.

Statements of Environmental Values are a means for government ministries to record their commitment to the environment and be accountable for ensuring consideration of the environment in their decisions. The EBR requires a Statement of Environmental Values (SEV) from fourteen government ministries. The SEV explains:

How the purposes of the EBR will be applied when decisions that might significantly affect the environment are made in the Ministry; and

How consideration of the purposes of the EBR will be integrated with other considerations, including social, economic and scientific considerations, that are part of decision-making in the Ministry.

It is each Minister's responsibility to take every reasonable step to ensure that the SEV is considered whenever decisions that might significantly affect the environment are made in the Ministry.

¹ The fourteen ministries are: Ministry of Agriculture, Food, and Rural Affairs; Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations; Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Recreation; Ministry of Economic Development and Trade; Ministry of Environment and Energy; Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Housing; Ministry of Labour; Management Board Secretariat; Ministry of Municipal Affairs; Ministry of Natural Resources; Ministry of Northern Development and Mines; Ministry of Transportation.

2) MANAGEMENT BOARD SECRETARIAT (MBS) MANDATE

In support of Management Board of Cabinet, the MBS mandate is:

the strategic management of internal government resources and assets.

The MBS role is:

TO PROVIDE LEADERSHIP THROUGH:

- the strategic management of the public service;
- the development and advancement of policies and best practices;
- policy development and implementation for the organisations and operations of government; and,
 - the provision of quality service to our clients.

THE RESOURCES AND ASSETS FOR WHICH MBS PROVIDES STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT INCLUDE:

- People; - Land;

- Buildings; - Technologies; and,

- Information.

THE POLICIES AND BEST PRACTICES INCLUDE:

- Management policies; Human resource policies;
- Labour relations; Organisational structures;
- Administrative directives and guidelines;
- Information/information technology policies; and,
- Real estate and property management.

3) THE STATEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL VALUES FOR THE MANAGEMENT BOARD SECRETARIAT

MBS believes that, in the operations of government and the public service, the health of the natural environment must be sustained for practical, economic and aesthetic reasons.

Towards maintaining the health of the environment, MBS will integrate the purposes of the EBR in the design of all legislation and corporate policies.

In the management of MBS, the purposes of the EBR will be an integral part of the decision-making processes.

MBS will conduct its relations with First Nations in a manner consistent with the August 1991 Statement of Political Relationship.

The Ministry recognizes the value of an open and consultative process in the

implementation of these principles and will solicit public input on the SEV through the environmental registry. In addition, MBS will solicit comment from its clients on the review of the SEV and any policies with a significant impact on the environment. The activities of the Realty Group in MBS will adhere to the consultation process set out in the MBS Class Environmental Assessment.

4) APPLICATION OF EBR PURPOSES WITHIN THE MBS MANDATE

The Ministry endorses the purposes of the EBR and seeks to apply them in the following ways:

IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND REVIEW

MBS will ensure that the purposes of the EBR are integrated into the decisionmaking on new Management Board Directives or the updating of existing Directives for the Ontario Public Service.

Internal MBS guidelines will be generated for the development of legislation and policies which may have a significant impact on the environment as described in the purposes of the EBR.

Orientation and training will be provided to MBS staff on how consideration of the purposes of the EBR will be integrated with other considerations, including social, economic and scientific considerations, that are part of decision-making in the ministry. MBS staff thus become knowledgeable in responding to public concerns about the environment.

In partnership, MBS and the Ministry of Environment and Energy will provide advice and assistance to prescribed Ministries in the development and delivery of their training on the EBR.

MBS will monitor its use of its Statement of Environmental Values and co-operate with the Environmental Commissioner in the review of MBS's compliance with its Statement of Environmental Values.

MBS will review, in consultation with the public, the use of its SEV within the Ministry. This process will be completed by November 1995, with a report to the Environmental Commissioner.

THE GREEN WORKPLACE

The MBS-led Green Workplace program supports the protection and conservation

of a healthful environment by encouraging all government employees to be environmentally responsible in their activities at work. The program promotes the 3Rs (reduce, reuse and recycle) energy and water conservation and environmentally sensitive purchasing.

The Green Workplace is a temporary program that has been extended for a year to help Ministries become self-sufficient in environmental matters.

PROCUREMENT

MBS corporate procurement policies incorporate environmental considerations such as waste reduction, reuse and recycling in the development of product specifications for significant purchases.

Product standards and guidelines developed by the Federal Environmental Choice Program are used as a minimum standard. MBS also tries to reduce the adverse impact on the environment of purchased products by encouraging the development of, or substitution by, new products that will have a beneficial or less detrimental effect.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

MBS encourages the use of telecommunications and computers to reduce the use of paper and travel which supports the protection and conservation of the natural environment.

PROPERTY DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT

The Ministry's property development and management practices sustain and conserve a healthy diverse natural environment.

The Ministry endeavours, in the management and renovation of existing buildings and the construction of new buildings, to observe waste reduction practices and conservation of resources, including energy and water. More recyclable materials are now specified. Further, the Ministry seeks to renovate or redevelop existing buildings and property within urban, serviced boundaries wherever feasible.

The MBS Realty Group has developed Environmentally Conscious Design guidelines to improve the environmental performance of government buildings. The guidelines emphasize energy efficiency, indoor environment, water conservation, avoidance of hazardous and harmful materials and overall waste reduction.

New building projects will continue to be designated as green demonstration sites to allow evaluation and showcasing of new environmentally-designed products.

The use of environmentally-conscious design and construction materials is also promoted to the building industry, for example, through sector liaison and the Buildgreen Centre.

CLASS ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

MBS's real estate activities have the greatest potential for impact on the natural environment. Accordingly, all realty projects follow a process of early planning (or Class Environmental Assessment, under the Environmental Assessment Act).

The MBS Class EA lays out a thorough and consistent approach for purchases, construction, planning applications (under the Planning Act) and sales of real property. The purposes of the EBR are applied to MBS projects through site-specific and pertinent economic, social and scientific research and public consultation about:

- * Environmentally Significant Areas (e.g. addresses diversity, identification-protection of ecologically sensitive areas)
 - Distinctive Environmental Features (e.g. addresses protection and wise management of natural resources)
- * Contaminants (e.g. pollutants)
- * Heritage (e.g. wise management of cultural part of ecological systems)
 - Servicing Capacity (e.g. sustainability, pollutants)
- * Official Plan and Zoning Status (e.g. wise management)

The results of this consultation and research, as well as an annual report summarizing the performance of MBS's Class EA activities, is available to the public upon request.

THE ONTARIO REALTY CORPORATION (ORC) AND THE MBS CLASS EA

The ORC will assume some realty operations of MBS over the next two years. By law, ORC projects will continue to be governed by the MBS Class EA.

For paper copies of this Statement of Environmental Values, please write to:
The Environmental Co-ordinator
Management Board Secretariat
15th Floor, 777 Bay Street
Toronto, Ontario
M5G 2E5
Fax#: 416-585-7577

MANAGEMENT BOARD OF CABINET REGISTRY NOTICE

As required under the Environmental Bill or Rights (EBR), the 14 prescribed Ministries placed their individual Statement of Environmental Values (SEVs) on the Environmental Registry on May 15, 1994 for a 90-day review period.

The SEVs are overall guidance documents on how the purposes of the EBR will be integrated into Ministry decisions which may have a significant impact on the environment. Specific details on how the principles contained in the SEV are implemented will be provided in the policies, programs or strategic plans of the Ministry.

Management Board Secretariat received 10 submissions which were also provided to all other ministries prescribed under the EBR. Three of the submissions made specific comments on MBS's SEV. In addition, the Environmental Commissioner had several suggestions for improvement.

The comments that were common to all of the prescribed Ministries's SEVs reflected six major themes:

- the SEVs should provide a clear explanation of how the purposes of the EBR will be applied to decision-making that significantly affects the environment and how these purposes will be integrated with social, economic and scientific considerations.
- the SEVs should contain a commitment that the ministries will proactively encourage public consultation on their EBR related activities.
- there should be a statement of commitment to develop a review and tracking mechanism to monitor the application of the SEV within the ministries.
- the ministries should commit to an open, systematic and timely review of its SEV with public participation.
- the SEVs should avoid the use of specialized or technical terms and where possible, definitions or explanations should be provided.

In addition, the Ministry received a number of comments specific to its mandate, including recommendations that:

- MBS should play a role in provide training advice and assistance to Ministries
- MBS show linkages between MBS activities and the purposes of the EBR
- MBS develop marginal, low risk contaminated sites as a method of saving virgin

lands and green spaces.

The Ministry considered these comments in the finalization of its SEV and they have had the following effect on the Ministry's SEV:

- MBS has clearly indicated its support for the purposes of the EBR by incorporating them in the text of the SEV and linking them more clearly to Ministry policies and programs;
- MBS recognizes the value of an open and consultative process; MBS will solicit comment from its clients on the review of the SEV and any policies with a significant impact on the environment, in addition to the legislative requirements for consultation on the registry;
- MBS recognizes its responsibility to ensure that new or updated Management Board directives have considered the purposes of the EBR
- MBS, in partnership with MOEE, will provide advice and assistance to prescribed ministries on training;
- MBS will complete a review of the use of the SEV in the Ministry by November 1995;
- MBS has clearly stated its commitment to renovate or redevelop existing buildings and properties in urban serviced areas wherever feasible.

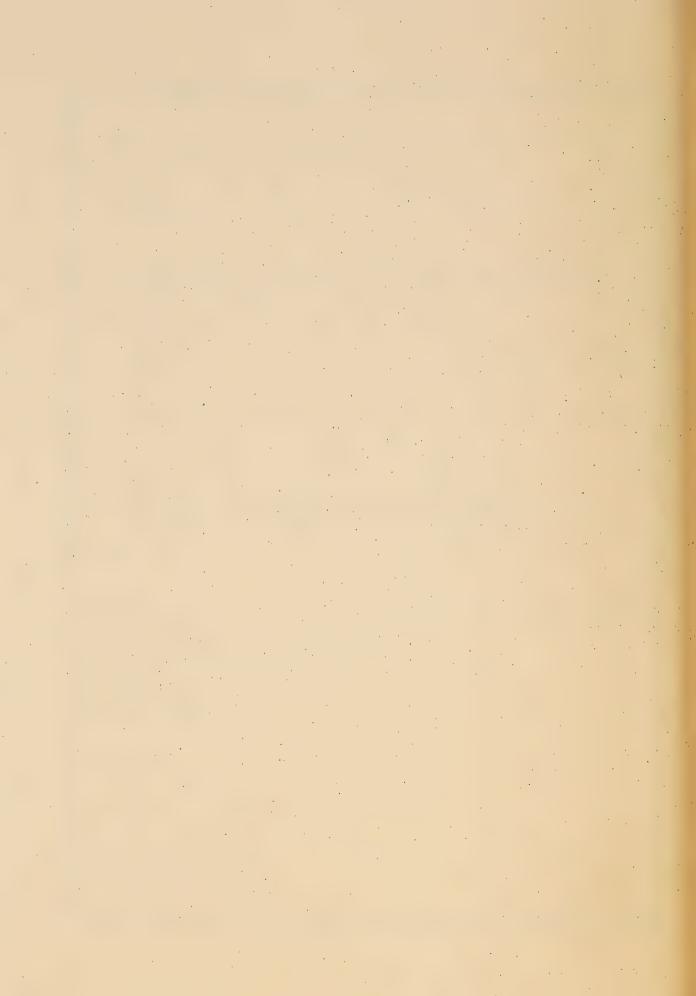
For paper copies of this Statement of Environmental Values, please write to:
The Environmental Co-ordinator
Management Board Secretariat
15th Floor, 777 Bay Street
Toronto, Ontario
M5G 2E5

Fax#: 416-585-7577

MINISTRY OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

STATEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL VALUES

NOVEMBER 1994



MINISTRY OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

STATEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL VALUES

SECTION I: INTRODUCTION

Environmental Bill of Rights

The Ontario Environmental Bill of Rights (EBR) was proclaimed in February 1994. The founding principles of the EBR are stated in its Preamble.

The people of Ontario recognize the inherent value of the natural environment.

The people of Ontario have a right to a healthful environment.

The people of Ontario have as a common goal the protection, conservation and restoration of the natural environment for the benefit of the present and future generations.

While the government of Ontario has the primary responsibility for achieving this goal, the people should have means to ensure that it is achieved in an effective, timely, open and fair manner.

The purposes of the Act are:

- a) to protect, conserve and where reasonable, restore the integrity of the environment by the means provided in the Act;
- b) to provide sustainability of the environment by the means provided in the Act; and
- c) to protect the right to a healthful environment by the means provided in the Act.

The purposes include the following:

- 1. The prevention, reduction and elimination of the use, generation and release of pollutants that are an unreasonable threat to the integrity of the environment.
- 2. The protection and conservation of biological, ecological and genetic diversity.
- 3. The protection and conservation of natural resources, including plant life, animal life and ecological systems.

- 4. The encouragement of the wise management of our natural resources, including plant life, animal life and ecological systems.
- 5. The identification, protection and conservation of ecologicall sensitive areas or processes.

In order to fulfil these purposes the Act provides: means by which the residents of Ontario may participate in the making of environmental significant decisions by the Government of Ontario; increased accountability of the Government of Ontario for its environmental decision-making; increased access to the courts by residents of Ontario for the protection of the environment; and enhanced protection for employees who take action in respect of environmental harm.

Statement of Environmental Values

Statements of Environmental Values are a means for the government ministries to record their commitment to the environment and be held accountable for ensuring consideration of the environment in their decision-making. The Environmental Bill of Rights requires Statement of Environmental Values by 14 government ministries*. The Statement of Environmental Values explains:

- How the purposes of the EBR are to be applied when decisions that might significantly affect the environment are made in the Ministry; and
- How consideration of the purposes of the EBR will be integrated with other considerations, including social, economic and scientific considerations, that are part of the decision-making in the Ministry.

It is each Minister's responsibility to take every reasonable step to ensure that the Statement of Environmental Values is considered whenever decisions that might significantly affect the Environmentare made in the Ministry.

^{*} The Environmental Bill of Rights requires the preparation of the Statement of Environmental Values by the following fourteen government Ministries:

Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs, Consumer and Commercial Relations, Culture and Recreation, Economic Development and Trade, Environment and Energy, Finance, Health, Housing, Labour, Management Board Secretariat, Municipal Affairs, Natural Resources, Northern Development and Mines and Transportation.

SECTION II: THE CONTEXT OF MINISTRY OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS ** STATEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL VALUES

Ministry's Mandate

The Ministry of Municipal Affairs mandate, as described in the strategic plan, is:

To enable communities and municipalities to meet the needs of the residents of Ontario and to plan for the future.

In order to fulfil this mandate the Ministry is pursuing the following strategic directions and objectives:

Stronger Provincial/Municipal Relations

Developing an effective partnership with municipalities based on clearly defined responsibilities.

Community Development

Fostering communities and municipalities with the capability to effectively manage social, economic and environmental change.

Good Planning

- Ensuring the long term interests of the residents of Ontario by fostering land use planning which integrates environmental, economical and social considerations.
- Formulating integrated provincial/area planning initiatives to guide communities in their development and to coordinate provincial interests in land use.

Fair/Effective/Accessible Local Government

Promoting strong local governments which are efficient, effective and have the confidence of their citizens.

A Fair and Healthy Work Culture

 Providing a Ministry workplace that will deliver the priorities of the Province, recognizing the rights and aspirations of its employees.

Ministry's Environmental Role

The Ministry of Municipal Affairs, like the other thirteen designated ministries, is required to apply the purposes of the Environmental Bill of Rights in its decision-making.

In addition to its environmental responsibility under the EBR, the Ministry is involved in environmental issues because of its land use planning and municipal government mandate. The Ministry works closely with other Ministries to ensure that provincial environmental interests are integrated with its activities and decisions.

In view of the Ministry's mandate, the Ministry has an environmental role in the following areas:

- Municipal Government Powers and Structures;
- · Working With Other Ministries;
- · Intograted/Area Planning Initiatives; and
- · Land Use Planning Legislation and Policies.

Municipal Government Powers and Structures. The Ministry is responsible for defining the roles, responsibilities and authorit of municipal governments and the distribution of powers between local municipalities and upper tier municipalities in counties an regional municipalities. The Ministry of Municipal Affairs environmental role with respect to these activities is to ensure that structures and powers provided to municipal governments:

- enable them to protect their local environments; and
- to fulfil the provincial environmental requirements that effect them.

Working With Other Ministries. Provincial Ministries often developmental initiatives which affect municipalities. The Ministrof Municipal Affairs environmental role is to assist these ministries in sensitizing their environmental initiatives which affect municipalities to municipal capabilities and to the municipal role in governance.

Integrated/Area Planning Initiatives. The Ministry undertakes planning initiatives in which the concerns of several ministries are integrated. These initiatives can focus on issues or on geographic areas. The Ministry's environmental role when developing these initiatives is to ensure that they incorporate provincial environmental interests.

Land Use Planning. The Ministry is responsible for the development of land use planning legislation, issuing land use policy statements and making decisions on land use planning applications. The Ministry's environmental role with regard to these activities is to ensure that:

municipal land use planning legislation enables the Provider to secure its environmental interests; and land use policy statements and decisions on land use planning applications incorporate provincial environmental interests.

SECTION III: MINISTRY STATEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL VALUES

The Ministry's Statement of Environmental Values is divided into three parts:

Preamble

Environmental Guiding Principles; and

Integration and Implementation Principles

Preamble

This Statement of Environmental Values applies to decision-making by the Ministry of Municipal Affairs only and not to decisionmaking by municipalities.

The Ministry of Municipal Affairs will apply the Purposes of the Environmental Bill of Rights by using the following Environmental Guiding Principles and Integration and Application Principles when making decisions that might significantly affect the environment (section 7 EBR).

Environmental Guiding Principles

- Ministry decisions on community development, municipal 1. governance and land use planning which have significant environmental effects will address the need:
 - to protect the quality and integrity of ecosystems including air, water, land and living organisms;
 - to encourage restoration and remediation to healthy conditions, where quality and integrity of ecosystems have been diminished;
 - to protect prime agricultural land for long-term
 - agricultural use; and to encourage energy conservation, water conservation and the reduction, re-use and recycling of waste.
- The structures, powers and boundaries of municipal governments 2. and planning boards should help them to:
 - protect their local environments; and
 - fulfill provincial environmental requirements that affect: them.

- 3. Municipal governments, like other governments, should be accountable for the effect of their decisions on the environment. To foster accountability, the roles of the following on environmental matters should be clearly defined:
 - the Province and municipal governments; and
 - the two levels of municipal government in two-tier municipal systems.
- In developing environmental policies affecting municipalities the ends sought should be emphasized rather than the detailed procedures to be followed. This will enable municipalities to fulfil the requirements of these policies in a way that is innovative, sensitive to local circumstances and to the local community.
- The responsibility for providing municipal services which have 5. environmental consequences should be placed at the level of municipal government which can most effectively deal with these environmental consequences.
- When municipal governments are unable to deal with crossboundary environmental issues effectively, then other arrangements to resolve these issues should be considered.
- 7. Ministry decisions which have significant environmental effects should be based on the best environmental information available.
- When developing legislation and policies which have 8. significant environmental effects, the Ministry will consult with the municipal sector, the development industry, the environmental community and other stakeholders, as appropriate.
- In its internal procedures and practices, the Ministry should minimize the adverse effects of its operations on the 9. environment by promoting and facilitating:
 - reduction, reuse and recycling in all its facilities; and the use by staff of electronic communications as an alternative to paper or travel-based communications.

Integration and Application Principles

- In applying the purposes of EBR and the Environmental Guiding Principles to Ministry decision-making, the purposes of EBR will be integrated with:
 - the need for economic development and social equity; and
 - the traditional Ministry concerns such as the need for

accountable, effective, efficient, accessible and representative municipal government.

- 11. When developing new initiatives, environmental effects will be considered up front as part of the problem definition, issue analysis and option evaluation. Where the environmental effects are deemed to be significant, the purposes of EBR and the Environmental Guiding Principles will be integrated with other considerations in the decision-making process.
- 12. In its relations with the First Nations and Aboriginal communities of Ontario, the Ministry will be governed by the Statement of Political Relationship. Within the framework of this relationship, the Ministry will take into consideration Aboriginal environmental perspectives and environmental concerns in its decision-making.
- 13. The Ministry's Statement of Environmental Values is applicable to the following Ministry initiatives when these have the potential for producing significant environmental effects:
 - preparing legislation and regulations;
 - developing policies, implementation guidelines and advisory guides;
 - formulating provincial planning initiatives;
 - reviewing existing programs;
 - · working with other Ministries;
 - preparing strategic plans;
 - · reviewing internal operations and procedures; and
 - undertaking studies and preparing terms of reference for studies by consultants.
- 14. The Ministry is responsible for making decisions on several types of applications such as land use planning and municipal boundary changes. These decisions are subject to requirements of Acts, policies and regulations. As the provisions of the Ministry's Statement of Environmental Values is incorporated in the Acts, policies and regulations, decisions on these applications should reflect the Values.
- 15. The Ministry is committed to developing processes and procedures:
 - to ensure the use of its Statement of Environmental Values in decision-making that significantly affects the environment, including the development of training programs for staff; and
 - to track the application of its Statement of Environmental Values in Ministry decision-making that significantly affects the environment.

16. The Ministry will review in consultation with the public, to use of the Statement of Environmental Values within the Ministry. The process will be completed by November 1995, we a report to the Environmental Commissioner.

REGISTRY NOTICE

equired under the Environmental Bill of Rights (EBR), the 14 prescribed stries placed their individual Statements of Environmental Values on the Environmental Registry on May 15, 1994 for a 90 day review od.

EVs are overall guidance documents on how the Purposes of the EBR will possible makes environmentally significant ions. The guiding principles contained in the SEV will be applied to sies, programs and strategic plans developed by the Ministry.

linistry of Municipal Affairs (MMA) received seven submissions on its Statement of Environmental Values. Four of these submissions made into that were common to the SEVs of all the Ministries. The rest of submissions made specific references to MMA's SEV.

comments that were common to all the prescribed Ministries' SEVs

The SEVs should provide a clear indication of how the ministries will apply the purposes of the EBR to decision-making that significantly affect the environment.

The Ministry should commit to an open, systematic and timely review of its SEV and public participation in the review.

The SEVs should contain a commitment that the Ministry will encourage public participation on its EBR related activities.

The SEVs should avoid the use of specialized or technical terms and where possible, definitions or explanations should be provided.

There should be a statement of commitment to develop a review and tracking mechanism to monitor the application of the SEV within the Ministry.

A clear explanation should be provided on how the purposes of the EBR will be applied to Ministry's decisions and how they will be integrated with social, economic and scientific considerations.

dition to comments which related to the above themes, a significant of reviewers suggested that the SEVs of all Ministries should refer a Purposes of EBR in their entirety.

inistry has considered these comments in the finalization of its SEV hey have had the following effect on the Ministry's SEV:

The following statement has been added to Section III: Ministry Statement of Environmental Values (Preamble): The Ministry of Municipal Affairs will apply the Purposes of the Environmental Bill of Rights by using the following Environmental Guiding Principles and Integration and Application Principles when making decisions that might significantly effect the environment (section & EBR).

- * The following new provision has been added in Section III: When developing legislation, policies and regulations which have significant environmental effects, the Ministry will consult with municipal sector, the development industry, the environmental community and other stakeholders, as appropriate (see principle 8)
- A statement has been added to Section III (Integration and Applican Principles) as follows. The Ministry is committed to developing processes and procedures: to ensure the use of its Statement of Environmental Values in decision-making that significantly affects environment, including the development of training plans; and to track the application of its Statement of Environmental Values Ministry decision-making that significantly affects the environment (see principle 15).
- * The following provision has been added in Section III (Integration Application Principles): The Ministry will review in consultation the public, the use of the Statement of Environmental Values within the Ministry. The process will be completed by November 1995, with report to the Environmental Commissioner (see principle 16).
- * The language of the MMA SEV has been edited to more closely reflect the terminology used in EBR.
- * Section I: Introduction has been expanded to incorporate the Purpos of EBR in their entirety.

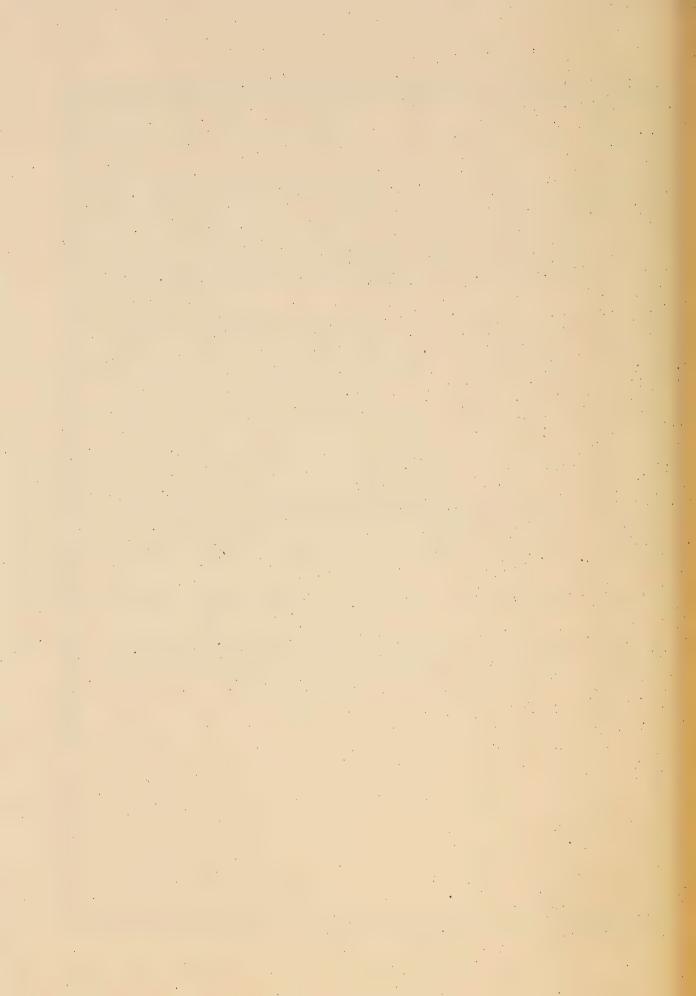
Most of the comments which were specific to MMA fit into the six themes indicated above. Some specific comments suggested that MMA's role should better explained in the SEV and conservation issues should be better addressed. The following changes have been made to deal with these concerns:

- * In Section II: The Context, the Ministry's Environmental Role has a substantially rewritten.
- * Two new clauses have been added in Section III concerning protection of prime agricultural land for long-term agricultural use and encouragement of energy conservation, water conservation and the reduction, re-use and recycling of waste (see principle 1).

MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES

STATEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL VALUES

NOVEMBER 1994



MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES

STATEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL VALUES

BACKGROUND

The Ontario Environmental Bill of Rights (EBR) was proclaimed in February 1994. The founding principles of the EBR are stated in its Preamble:

The people of Ontario recognize the inherent value of the natural environment.

The people of Ontario have a right to a healthful environment.

The people of Ontario have as a common goal the protection, conservation and restoration of the natural environment for the benefit of present and future generations:

While the government has the primary responsibility for achieving this goal, the people should have means to ensure that it is achieved in an effective, timely, open and fair manner.

The purposes of the Act are:

- (a) to protect, conserve and, where reasonable, restore the integrity of the environment by the means provided in the Act;
- (b) to provide sustainability of the environment by the means provided in the Act; and
- (c) to protect the right to a healthful environment by the means provided in the Act.

These purposes include the following:

- 1. The prevention, reduction and elimination of the use, generation and release of pollutants that are an unreasonable threat to the integrity of the environment.
 - 2. The protection and conservation of biological, ecological and genetic diversity.
 - 3. The protection and conservation of natural resources, including plant life, animal life and ecological systems.
 - 4. The encouragement of the wise management of our natural resources, including plant life, animal life and ecological systems.
 - 5. The identification, protection and conservation of ecologically sensitive areas or processes.

In order to fulfil these purposes the Act provides: means by which the residents of Ontario may participate in the making of environmentally significant decisions by the Government of Ontario; increased accountability of the Government of Ontario for its environmental decision-making; increased access to the courts by residents of Ontario for the protection of the environment; and enhanced protection for employees who take action in respect of environmental harm.

Statements of Environmental Values are a means for government ministries to record their commitment to the environment and be accountable for ensuring consideration of the environment in their decisions. The EBR requires a Statement of Environmental Values (SEV) from 14 government ministries¹. The SEV explains:

how the purposes of the EBR are to be applied when decisions that might significantly affect the environment are made in the Ministry; and

how consideration of the purposes of the EBR should be integrated with other considerations, including social, economic and scientific considerations, that are part of decision-making in the Ministry.

It is each Minister's responsibility to take every reasonable step to ensure that the SEV is considered whenever decisions that might significantly affect the environment are made in the Ministry.

MNR'S MANDATE

The Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) is responsible for managing Ontario's natural resources, in accordance with the statutes it administers. As the province's lead conservation agency, the Ministry of Natural Resources is the steward of provincial parks, natural heritage areas, forests, fisheries, wildlife, mineral aggregates, fuel minerals, and Crown lands and waters which make up 87 per cent of Ontario.

In 1991 the Ministry of Natural Resources released a document, MNR: Direction '90s, which outlines the goal and objectives for the Ministry, which are based on the concept of sustainable development, as expressed by the World Commission on Environment and Development. MNR Direction 90's also describes a set of policy principles, to define sustainability, as well as supporting strategies to guide the MNR in the achievement of its goal and objectives.

The 14 ministries are:
Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs; Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations; Ministry of Culture, Tourism & Recreation; Ministry of Economic Development and Trade; Ministry of Environment and Energy; Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Housing; Ministry of Labour; Management Board Secretariat; Ministry of Municipal Affairs; Ministry of Natural Resources; Ministry of Northern Development and Mines; Ministry of Transportation.

THE MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES GOAL AND OBJECTIVES

Goal:

To contribute to the environmental, social and economic well-being of Ontario through the sustainable development of natural resources.

Objectives:

- to ensure the long-term health of ecosystems by protecting and conserving our valuable soil, aguatic resources, forest and wildlife resources as well as their biological foundations;
- to ensure the continuing availability of natural resources for the long-term benefit of the people of Ontario; that is, to leave future generations a legacy of the natural wealth that we still enjoy today;
- to protect natural heritage and biological features of provincial significance;
- to protect human life, the resource base and physical property from the threats of forest fires, floods and erosion.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

To clarify what sustainable development means in the context of MNR's goal and objectives the MNR has outlined the following policy principles:

- All life is connected, from the fungi in the soil to the birds in the sky. Human activity that affects
 one part of the natural world should never be considered in isolation from its effects on others.
- Our resource economy is based on a complex and diverse natural environment. We must recognize the value of a diversified economy based on the preservation of the diversity of the natural world.
- Sustainable development relies on integrated management approaches which consider the full range of environmental, social and economic factors when decisions are made about the use of natural resources.
- The development of our natural resources has by definition limits. These limits are defined by the finite capacity of our lands and waters.
- Anticipating and preventing negative environmental impacts before undertaking new activities is less costly and more effective than correcting or curing environmental problems.
- Our understanding of the way the natural world works and how our actions affect it is often incomplete. This means that we exercise caution, and special concern for natural values in the face of such uncertainty, and respect the 'precautionary principle'.
- Applied research and innovative, appropriate technologies must be developed to further the sustainable development of natural resources.
- The development of sustainability will lead to change. This change must be directed in a way that
 attempts to be fair to all those affected. Consequently the people affected must have a real voice
 in the decisions affecting their lives.

SUPPORTING STRATEGIES

To help achieve the central goal of sustainable development, MNR has adopted three supporting strategies.

Partnerships in Resource Management:

- Partnership arrangements in natural resource decision making and management must and will be significantly increased so that the public shares more fully and directly in the benefits and responsibilities of resource stewardship;
- the public must be presented with all the options in a coherent, non-technical manner;
- MNR will support, facilitate and actively seek out partnerships with agencies/groups involved in resource planning and management;
- the develorment of partnerships will be an evolving process.

Valuing Resources

- Valuing resources, based on the full range of benefits provided, enable priorities to be set for land and resource use, to encourage the efficient allocation and use of resources, to protect limited resources, and to promote conservation;
- non-market values or the social and environmental values society places on the natural environment must be recognized, evaluated and considered fully and fairly in the decision-making process;
- prices charged for resources should reflect a fair return to the public, the extent of benefits
 received, the need to encourage efficient resource use, and the cost of protection, renewal,
 restoration and rehabilitation.

Improved Knowledge Base

- The ministry will be a focal point for the establishment of information standards and the provision of
 data, information and knowledge about the geography of Ontario's landmass and its natural
 resources, and for reporting on the status of resources in Ontario;
- it is particularly important to determine what more is needed to be learned about Ontario's natural
 resources and factors impinging on them to set direction for policy and program development, or
 to asses existing programs.

APPLICATION OF THE PURPOSES OF THE EBR TO MNR DECISION-MAKING

The Ministry of Natural Resources endorses the purposes of the Environmental Bill of Rights and is committed to applying the Bill's purposes to decision-making which may have a significant effect on the environment.

The Ministry will cooperate with the Commissioner in the review of the implementation of the Statement of Environmental Values. The Ministry will also develop processes to assess the effectiveness of the application of the Statement of Environmental Values in meeting the purposes of the Bill as part of MNR evaluation processes, as well as in the monitoring of land and resource management planning decisions. In the first year of the application of the Statement of Environmental Values, the Ministry will review, in consultation with the public, how the Statement is being used within the Ministry. This process will be completed by November 1995 with a report to the Environmental Commissioner.

As well, the Ministry of Natural Resources will integrate consideration of the purposes of the Environmental Bill of Rights with other considerations, such as social, economic and scientific considerations, when making decisions that might significantly affect the environment.

MEETING THE PURPOSES OF THE EBR

MNR Direction '90s functions as MNR's beacon, providing the policy direction that will guide resource planning and management activities in the 90's and places sustainable development as the cornerstone of MNR's direction. The Ministry has based its Statement of Environmental Values on Direction '90s, as the policy principles, goal and objectives and the supporting strategies set out in Direction '90s, reflect the purposes of the Bill.

The strategic directions established by Direction '90s, guide the Ministry in setting and establishing priorities for legislative and regulatory initiatives. Similarly, policy and program development take their lead from Direction '90s, and seek to further define the application of sustainability to the management of particular resources. Ultimately, these elements are brought to bear in subsequent implementation stages when they are applied in Ministry land use and resource management planning and in the conduct of operations and activities on the ground.

Achieving sustainable development means that decisions about development must be based on a careful consideration of all factors, both short and long term. It assumes a comprehensive assessment of environmental, social and economic effects, their interrelationship, and their relevance from a local, regional, national and even international perspective.

With respect to renewable resources, sustainable development implies not only that resources are renewed or replaced, but that their use does not undermine the sustainability of related resources and ecological processes.

With respect to non-renewable resources, sustainable development implies that these finite resources will be conserved, protected from incompatible land uses, and that the sustainability of related resources and ecological processes, will be considered in the planning and authorizing of extraction and site rehabilitation.

The Ministry recognizes the values which First Nations and Aboriginal peoples place on the environment. The Ministry will work with Aboriginal peoples in accordance with the Statement of Political Relationship to ensure that Aboriginal and treaty rights and interests are taken into account by the Ministry in its decision-making.

The Ministry also recognizes the need for openness and consultation in decision-making which may significantly affect the environment. The Ministry is committed to partnership arrangements in natural resources decision-making and management so that the public shares more fully and directly in the benefits and responsibilities of resource stewardship.

MOVING AHEAD: ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

MNR Direction '90s calls for an ecosystem approach to the management of Ontario's natural resources. Ecosystems include the natural environment, as well as economic and social activities of humans. Since the essential property of healthy ecosystems is sustainability, MNR's goal can also be described as the maintenance of ecosystem health through integrating environmental, economic and social components in decision-making.

Ultimately government is accountable for providing a natural environment that ensures a certain quality of life. MNR's contribution to the quality of life in Ontario is embodied in the results of its work.

In order that the accountability of a Ministry can be more clearly defined and systematically evaluated, preferred results must be clearly defined and priorities need to be more explicitly determined. The benefits and desired outcomes of actions, as identified below, describe criteria to be used both in decision-making and in evaluating the contribution of various activities to the achievement of the Ministry's objectives.

Benefits

The accomplishment of the four objectives in MNR Direction '90s contributes to the following benefits:

- healthy natural ecosystems;
- healthy and safe people;
- resource based jobs:
- community stability;
- competitive, natural resource based industries;
- revenue to the Province: and
- outdoor recreation.

MNR's contribution to each benefit will vary across the province. Other government agencies and other sectors of society also contribute to these benefits.

Desired Outcomes of Actions

Desired outcomes should be viewed as a measure of how successful the Ministry is at achieving its four key objectives. The outcomes are related to each other, and consequently should be viewed as an integrated set of statements.

The priority, or weight, given to the achievement of these outcomes will vary over time and geographical area. Accordingly, individual decisions regarding the mix of outcomes must be made in the context of provincial interests and local circumstances.

Healthy Ecosystems are Secured

The achievement of this outcome is a necessary precondition for maintaining social and economic benefits, and sustainable development, in the long term.

- healthy populations and communities of terrestrial and aquatic life will be safe-guarded over geographi: al area and time;
- the integrity of natural processes and the inherent productivity of the land and water base will be protected;
- renewable resources will be available on a continuing, long term basis;
- the variety of life biological diversity will be conserved.

Land and Natural Resources are Planned and Managed in an Orderly Way

- The ministry has a stewardship responsibility on Crown land and will ensure that development decisions recognize alternative opportunities and implications, resource use occurs within a framework of well defined rights and responsibilities, and that misuse is penalized;
- the ministry encourages the application of stewardship principles on private land through its participation in the municipal planning process.

Allocation of Natural Resources is Efficient and Fair

- The first priority in resource allocation will be to ensure the sustainability of the resource and associated natural processes;
- obligations to Aboriginal people will be recognized in policy and practice;
- allocation of available resources among alternative <u>uses</u> will be based on the best available information and science and will also recognize the full range of social, economic and environmental values of the resources, and that, in some cases, no development may be the best decision;
- allocation of available resources among alternative <u>users</u> will recognize existing rights, reflect sound analysis and be procedurally fair;
- assuming these four criteria are met, allocations which lead to higher value added products, and/or services, are preferred.

Economic Development Associated with Natural Resources is Secured and Enhanced

- Economic development must be environmentally sustainable.
- Economic activity can range from primary production to manufacturing to service industries;
- new opportunities are to be pursued and repositioning efforts of existing industries will be supported, provided the resource base is sustainable;
- the identification of new or enhanced opportunities will be based on the best available information, option analyses, and a reasonable assessment of risk.

Significant Natural Heritage Features and Landscapes are to be Protected

 Priority is given to identifying and protecting, through appropriate means, provincially significant features and landscapes.

A Variety or Natural Resources Based Recreational Opportunities are Available

 A diversity of opportunities for experience, enjoyment appreciation and use of natural environments is to be available.

The Crown Captures a Fair Return for the Use of Natural Resources

Return to the Crown must reflect: the value of the resource to the user, the need to invest in
maintaining the resource base, the need for competitive resource based products and service
industries, the intrinsic value of the resource, and the right of the public to receive a return for use
of public resources.

The Crown Receives a Fair Return for its Natural Resource Information, Knowledge, Expertise and Technology

 Return to the Crown must reflect the value of the natural resource information, knowledge, expertise and technology to the user; and the need to invest in maintaining and developing this information and expertise.

Human Life, Property and Natural Resource Values are to be Protected

- Priority is to protect human life and to avoid social disruption;
- hazards to be managed include forest fires, flooding, physical instability, (e.g. unstable slopes, soils, brine wells, abandoned oil and gas wells), unsafe natural resource practices and threats to human health from wildlife;
- protection of natural resources from damage by forest fires and flooding will be emphasized in high risk and high value situations.

Degraded Environments are to be Restored and/or Rehabilitated

- The restoration and rehabilitation of degraded environments is recognized as having an important role in securing healthy ecosystems.
- restore is defined here as taking back to a previous state. Rehabilitate is defined as taking back to a healthy state. While society has taken significant steps to protect natural environments, there may be some cases where past damage is such that full restoration and extensive rehabilitation may not be biologically or economically feasible.

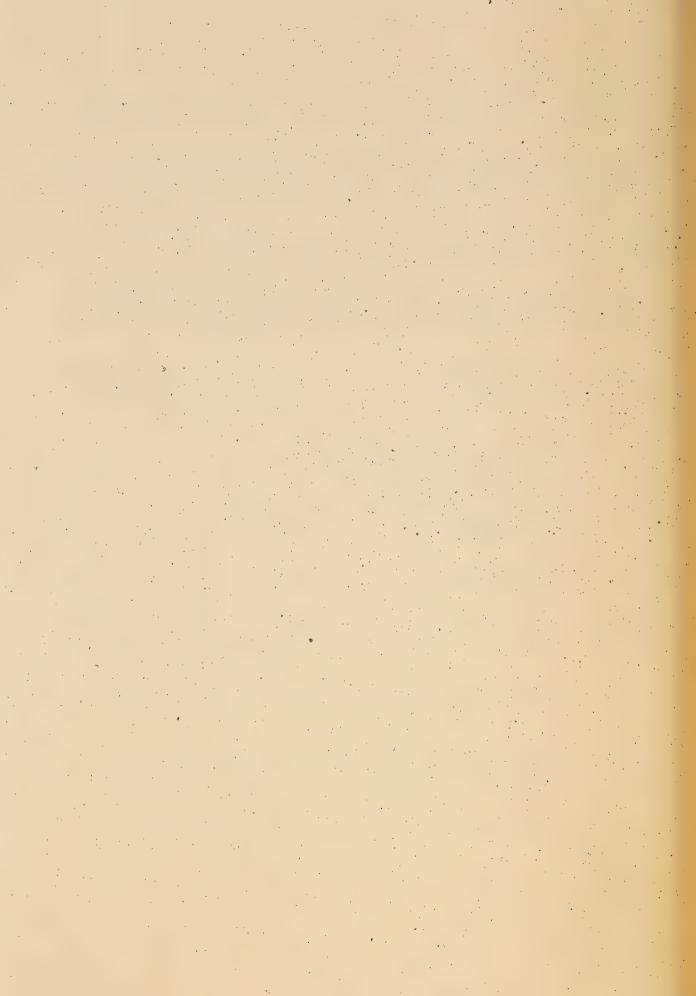
Ontarians Demonstrate Widespread Understanding and Acceptance of the Need to Follow the Principles and Practices of Sustainable Development

Enhanced understanding of the principles and practices of sustainable development both by the public and within MNR, will lead to more informed decision-making, and should foster public acceptance for shared responsibility in achieving sustainable development.

Inquiries regarding the Ministry of Natural Resources Statement of Environmental Values may be directed to:

Director
Corporate Policy and Planning Secretariat
Ministry of Natural Resources
Room 6440, Whitney Street
99 Wellesley Street West
Toronto, Ontario
M7A 1W3

Fax: (416) 314-1948



FINAL NOTICE; MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES STATEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL VALUES

On May 15, 1994, the Ministry of Natural Resources was one of 14 Ministries which each placed a Statement of Environmental Values (SEV) on the Environmental Registry, for a 90 day public review, as required by the Environmental Bill of Rights (EBR). A Statement of Environmental Values is intended to provide guidance on how the ministry will consider the purposes of the Environmental Bill of Rights in decision-making which might significantly affect the environment.

The Ministry received a total of 16 submissions on its draft Statement of Environmental Values (SEV). Ten of these submissions provided comments which were generic to the SEVs of all 14 prescribed Ministries.

The comments that were generic to all the prescribed Ministries' SEV's reflected six major themes:

- The SEVs should provide a clear indication of how the Ministries will apply the purposes of the EBR to decision-making that might significantly affect the environment.
- The SEVs should contain a commitment that the Ministry will encourage public consultation on EBR related matters.
- An explanation should be provided on how the purposes of the EBR will be integrated with social, economic and scientific considerations in the Ministry's decision-making.
- There should be a statement of commitment to develop a review and tracking mechanism to monitor the application of the SEV within the Ministry.
- The Ministry should commit to an open, systematic and timely review of its SEV with public participation.
- The SEVs should avoid the use of specialized or technical terms, and where possible, definitions or explanations should be provided.

The Ministry has considered these comments in the finalization of its SEV and they have had the following effect on the Ministry's SEV:

- The SEV has been revised to indicate that the principles set out in the SEV are intended to provide broad guidance and direction in priority setting, policy and program development as well as in the conduct of Crown land resource planning and management activities.
- The SEV has been revised to more accurately reflect the Ministry's support for ongoing public participation and the increased role of the public in resource stewardship.

- In order to clarify how the Ministry will consider the purposes of the EBR in an integrated manner with other factors, the SEV has been amended to indicate that decisions must be based on careful consideration of all factors, including environmental, social and economic effects, along with the interrelationships among these factors.
- The Ministry's commitment to assess the application of the SEV has been clarified to indicate that the role of such assessment is to evaluate the effectiveness of the SEV in meeting the purposes of the EBR.
- A new statement has been added to the SEV, specifying that the Ministry will review the use of its SEV, in consultation with the public, and that a report will be provided to the Environmental Commissioner by November 1995.
- The SEV has been edited to avoid the use of highly technical terminology. To assist in interpretation, the terminology has been used in the context of MNR's mandate.
- A significant number of reviewers suggested that the SEV reference the Purposes of the EBR in the SEV in their entirety. This has been done.

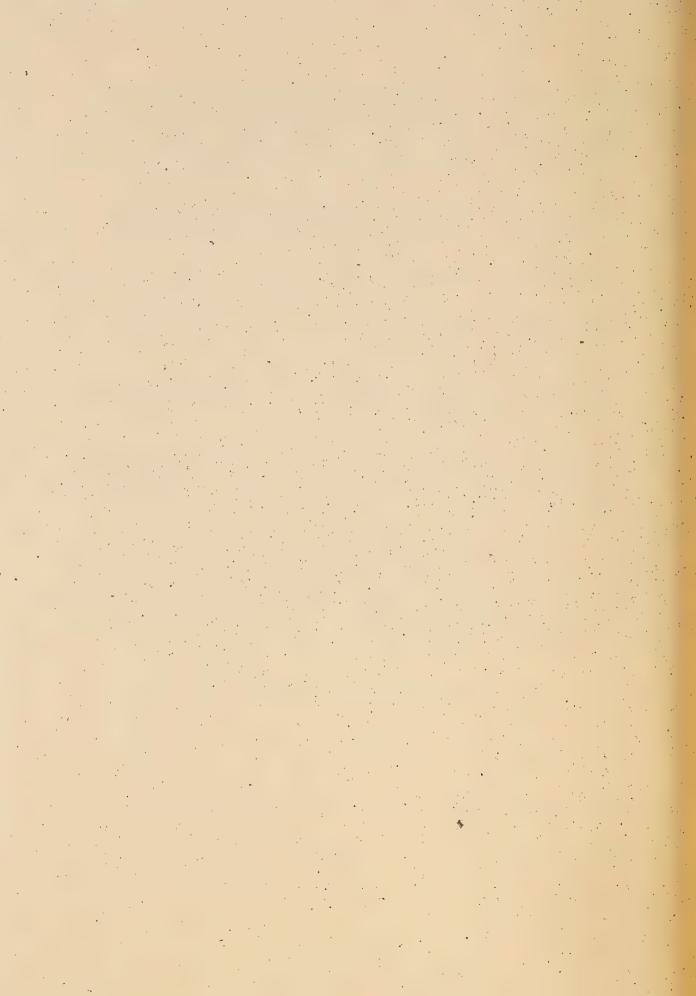
In addition to the generic comments, which applied to all Ministries, submissions received by the Ministry of Natural Resources also included comments which were specific to its Statement of Environmental Values. These comments raised a number of issues, including those described listed below:

- the need for a specific statement affirming endorsement of the purposes of the Bill;
- the lack of recognition of economic factors in decision-making and the Ministry's role in promoting economic development;
- the role of the Statement of Environmental Values in providing direction for decision-making;
- the need for scientifically based information in exercising precaution in decisionmaking;
- the nature of the commitment being made to the restoration and rehabilitation of degraded environments.
- the need for criteria for evaluating the achievement of the purposes of the Environmental Bill of Rights.

The Ministry has considered these comments in the finalization of its Statement of Environmental Values which has had the following effect:

- the SEV has been revised to include a specific statement affirming the Ministry's support for the purposes of the Bill;
- the Ministry has clarified its objectives regarding economic development associated with natural resources and has clearly identified that economic development must be environmentally sustainable;
- the SEV has been revised to incorporate the concept of using the "best available information and science" in decisions affecting the allocation of resources;
- the SEV has been revised to clarify its role as providing policy direction to decision-making within the Ministry;
- the SEV has been revised by the addition of a new statement recognizing the importance of restoration and rehabilitation of degraded environments in the achievement of sustainable development;
- the SEV has been revised to more accurately reflect the intent and role of the "Desired Outcomes of Actions", as described in the SEV, as criteria for evaluating the success of the Ministry's contribution to the achievement of Ministry objectives.

The Ministry also consulted with the Environmental Commissioner during the finalization of its SEV. These discussions greatly assisted the Ministry in framing some of the clarifications and additions mentioned above. Based on advice from the Commissioner, the Ministry's SEV contains a more clearly articulated commitment to the implementation of the purposes of the EBR, as well as to the assessment of the effectiveness of the SEV's implementation.



MINISTRY OF NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT AND MINES

STATEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL VALUES

NOVEMBER 1994



MINISTRY OF NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT AND MINES (MNDM)

Statement of Environmental Values.

Part I - Background

The Ontario Environmental Bill of Rights (EBR) was proclaimed in February 1994. The founding principles of the EBR are stated in its Preamble:

The people of Ontario recognize the inherent value of the natural environment.

The people of Ontario have a right to a healthful environment.

The people of Ontario have as a common goal the protection, conservation and restoration of the natural environment for the benefit of present and future generations.

While the government has the primary responsibility for achieving this goal, the people should have means to ensure that it is achieved in an effective, timely, open and fair manner.

The purposes of the Act are:

- (a) to protect, conserve, and where reasonable, restore the integrity of the environment by the means provided in the Act.
- (b) to provide sustainability of the environment by the means provided in the Act, and
- (c) to protect the right to a healthful environment by the means provided in the Act.

These purposes include the following:

- 1. The prevention, reduction and elimination of the use, generation and release of pollutants that are an unreasonable threat to the integrity of the environment.
- 2. The protection and conservation of biological, ecological and genetic diversity.
- 3. The protection and conservation of natural resources, including plant life and ecological systems.
- 4. The encouragement of the wise management of our natural

resources, including plant life, animal life and ecological systems.

5. The identification, protection and conservation of ecologically sensitive areas or processes.

In order to fulfil these purposes the Act provides: - means by which the residents of Ontario may participate in the making of environmentally significant decisions by the Government of Ontario; increased accountability of the Government of Ontario for its environmental decision-making; increased access to the courts by residents of Ontario for the protection of the environment; and enhanced protection for employees who take action in respect of environmental harm.

Statements of Environmental Values are a means for government ministries to record their commitment to the environment and be accountable for ensuring consideration of the environment in their decisions. The EBR requires a Statement of Environmental Values (SEV) from 14 government ministries. The SEV explains:

How the purposes of the EBR will be applied when decisions that might significantly affect the environment are made in the Ministry; and

How consideration of the purposes of the EBR will be integrated with other considerations, including social, economic and scientific considerations, that are part of decision-making in the Ministry.

It is each Minister's responsibility to take every reasonable step to ensure that the SEV is considered whenever decisions that might significantly affect the environment are made in the ministry.

Part II - Application of MNLM's Statement of Environmental Values

MNDM recognizes the purposes of the Environmental Bill of Rights and will apply and integrate the purposes into the decision-making processes of the ministry.

The 14 ministries are the Ministries of:
Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs; Consumer and Commercial
Relations; Culture, Tourism and Recreation; Economic Development and
Trade; Environment and Energy; Finance; Health; Housing; Labour;
Municipal Affairs; Natural Resources; Northern Davelopment and Mines;
Transportation; and Management Board Secretariat.

MNDM will review . in consultation with the public, the use of the SEV within the Ministry. The process will be completed by November 1995, with a report made to the Environmental Commissioner.

Part III - Mission Statements

With respect to the Ministry's role in northern development, MNDM's mission statement is: TO PROMOTE, ADVOCATE AND SUPPORT THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL WELL-BEING OF NORTHERN ONTARIO RESIDENTS".

This mission is accomplished largely through interministerial liaison, fostering partnerships at the community level, and contributing advice and funds toward the development of local projects. Northern development activities undertaken by MNDM are done so largely in partnership with other provincial ministries and agencies. (eg. MTO, MOH, MET, MEDT, NODC, MOEE).

With respect to mineral development, MNDM's mission statement is: "TO GENERATE NEW WEALTH AND BENEFITS FOR RESIDENTS OF ONTARIO BY STIMULATING ENVIRONMENTALLY AND ECONOMICALLY SUSTAINABLE USE OF THE PROVINCE'S GEOLOGY AND MINERAL RESOURCES".

The mineral development mission statement is supported by the regulatory responsibility of the Mining Act. The ministry's SEV reflects this regulatory responsibility, among other things, in the following statements on environmental principles, goals and objectives and EBR integration with ministry policy and program development processes.

Part IV - Environmental Principles, Goals and Objectives for Development

With respect to both corporate responsibilities, we adopt the following environmental principles for sustainable development:

- 1. We advocate the importance of section 7(b) which requires the integration of social, economic, scientific and other considerations with the purposes of the Environmental Bill of Rights as they pertain to any environmentally significant decision-making processes.
- 2. We advocate mining as temporary land use, replaced in the long term with alternative natural, recreational, or commercial land uses.
- 3. Sustainable development of Ontario's resources requires obtaining a better understanding of cumulative ecological.

physical, social, and economic impacts of development on a project by project basis.

4. We promote environmentally sustainable development activity which:

- Is preceded by sound environmental planning.

- Is preceded by adequate public input.

- Gives high priority to environmental protection during all phases of mining: exploration, development, production, and closure.

- Minimizes environmental disturbances during all phases of mining, recognizing that prevention is more effective than remediation and rehabilitation of an environmental problem.

5. We will promote the fundamental importance of applied environmental research, the development of new rehabilitation technology, and the development of methodologies of assessing the full accounting of cost and benefits of actions taken in implementing sustainable developmental practises.

Goals and Objectives:

With these principles in mind and recognizing that mining does have a local impact on ecological systems, MNDM incorporates into it's overall goals and objectives:

- Mitigation of the short term effects of mining on the environment.
- Eliminating the long term effects of mining on the environment.
- Ensuring continuing availability of mineral resources for the long term benefit of the people of Ontario.
- Protecting of natural heritage and biological features of provincial significance.

Part V - Integration with Policies and Programs

With respect to policy development:

We will integrate environmental values into Ministry strategic planning activities, priority setting and policy development.

Management of the Ministry will develop a process to ensure that the purposes of the act have been applied and integrated in environmentally significant decision making processes.

We recognize the value of consultation and effective working relationships with the public, with industry, and with labour to identify concerns and to benefit from a wide level of involvement and expertise.

We will work with First Nations in accordance with the Statement of Political Relationship to ensure that Aboriginal Rights and Interests are taken into account by MNDM in it's decision-making.

With respect to ministry mineral development and regulatory programming:

We will ensure advanced exploration and mining development projects and existing operations, will comply with legislated closure requirements (per Mining Act R.S.O. 1990). These requirements dictate that sites are rehabilitated to their former conditions or to a standard conducive to some other acceptable use.

We will conduct thorough staff reviews (in conjunction with MNR, MOE&E, and MOL) of project proposals for advanced exploration and mining development, prior to the approval of closure plans.

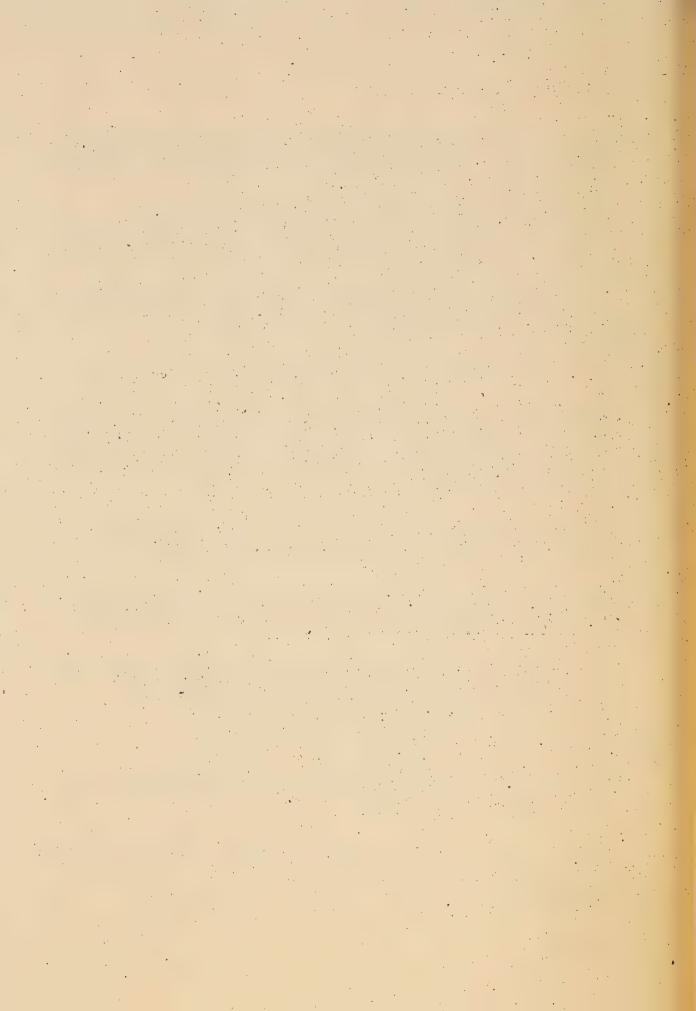
We will collaborate with MNR, MOE&E, and MOL in the joint monitoring of advanced exploration projects, and mining operations to ensure compliance with provincial mining and other environmental legislation.

In addition to the mines regulatory role undertaken by the ministry, and outlined above. MNDM staff are pursuing new activities directly impacting on geology, mining, and the natural environment.

These other activities include:

Providing baseline geoscience information which will contribute to effective land use planning and economic development decision-making in Ontario.

Fostering better research and development networks to develop new cost effective means of protecting the environment and rehabilitating mining lands in Ontario.



Ministry of Northern Development and Mines REGISTRY NOTICE

As required under the Environmental Bill of Rights (EBR), the 14 prescribed Ministries placed their individual Statements of Environmental Values (SEVs) of the Environmental Registry on May 15, 1994 for a 90 day review period.

The SEVs are overall guidance documents on how the Purposes of the EBR will be considered when the Ministry makes environmentally significant decisions. Specific details on how the principles contained in the SEV are implemented will be provided in the policies, programs or strategic plans of the Ministry.

The Ministry of Northern Development and Mines (MNDM) received 9 submissions with specific comments on its draft Statement of Environmental Values. In addition the Ministry of Environment and Energy received ten submissions with comments that were common to the SEVs of all the 14 prescribed Ministries.

The comments that were common to all of the prescribed Ministries' SEVs reflected six major themes:

- *The SEVs should provide a clear indication of how the ministries will apply the purposes of the EBR to decision-making that significantly affect the environment.
- * The SEVs should contain a commitment that the Ministry will proactively encourage public consultation on its EBR related activities.
- * A clear explanation should be provided on how the purposes of the EBR will be applied to the Ministry's decisions and how they will be integrated with social, economic, scientific and other considerations.
- * There should be a statement of commitment to develop a review and tracking mechanism to monitor the application of the SEV within the Ministry.
- * The Ministry should commit to an open, systematic and timely review of the application of its SEV with public participation.
- * The SEVs should avoid the use of specialized or technical terms and where possible, definitions or explanations should be provided.

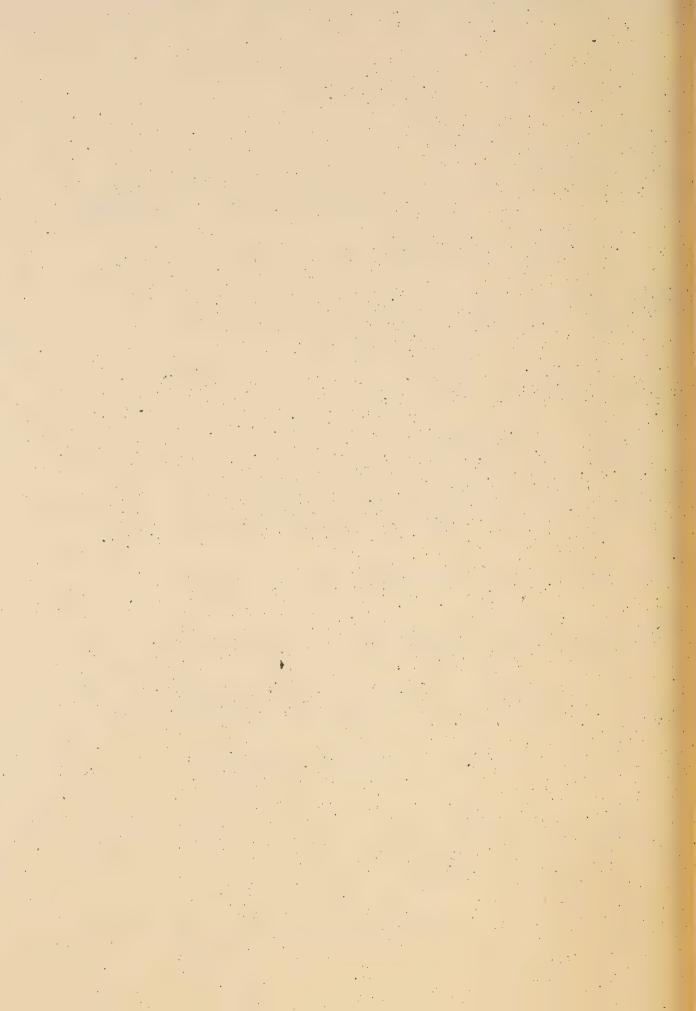
In addition to the common themes, the Ministry considered the following detail comments in the finalization of its SEV:

- * Some groups suggested providing a statement on full cost accounting for the environmental impact of mining.
- * Responses included comments that MNDM's SEV should reference the role of the Northern Development Division and suggested that a statement on economics should be included in the SEV.
- * Respondents indicated the need for interest group/public participation and transparency of the decision-making process.
- *There is a divergence of opinion amongst respondents ranging from questions about the utility of the EBR/SEV process, to strong support for the Statement of Environmental Values. In addition there exists a further range of opinion amongst groups who want to clearly emphasize economics and the groups who want the focus of the SEV to be on sustainable environment and ecological integrity.
- * Some groups wanted a stronger statement on complying with regulations.
- * Some respondents commented on how environmental values will be addressed in the strategic planning and decision-making.
- * There was an interest in having MNDM's SEV address the protection and encouragement of wise management of our natural resources, including plant life, animal life and ecological systems.
- * Some groups requested that the Ministry provide endorsement or recognition of purpose of the act.

In addition to the comments discussed above, MNDM also received a number of comments that addressed issues not related to the SEV and these comments were not considered during the revision of the SEV. Comments of an editorial nature were incorporated where appropriate in the revisions.

Additional information may be obtained from: The Ministry of Northern Development and Mines 5th.. floor, 933 Ramsey Lake Road 194 15:54 FROM MNUM - MSAB

Sudbury, Ontario P3E 6A5
Fax: (705) 670-5816



MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION

STATEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL VALUES



ACKGROUND

(b)

(C)

ario Environmental Bill of Rights (EBR) was proclaimed in February 1994. The g principles of the EBR are stated in its Preamble:

he people of Ontario recognize the inherent value of the natural environment.

he people of Ontario have a right to a healthful environment.

he people of Ontario have as a common goal the protection, conservation and estoration of the natural environment for the benefit of present and future enerations.

hile the government has the primary responsibility for achieving this goal, the eople should have means to ensure that it is achieved in an effective, timely, open nd fair manner.

poses of the Act are:

- a) to protect, conserve and, where reasonable, restore the integrity of the nvironment by the means provided in the Act;
 - to provide sustainability of the environment by the means provided in the Act;
 - to protect the right to a healthful environment by the means provided in the Act.

urposes include the following:

- The prevention, reduction and elimination of the use, generation and release lutants that are an unreasonable threat to the integrity of the environment.
- The protection and conservation of biological, ecological and geneticity.
- The protection and conservation of natural resources, including plant life, life and ecological systems.
- 1. The encouragement of the wise management of our natural resources, including life, animal life and ecological systems.
- 5. The identification, protection and conservation of ecologically sensitive or processes.
- er to fulfil these purposes the Act provides: means by which the residents of o may participate in the making of environmentally significant decisions by the ment of Ontario; increased accountability of the Government of Ontario for its nmental decision-making; increased access to the courts by residents of Ontario for Otection of the environment; and enhanced protection for employees who take action pect to environmental harm.
- ents of Environmental Values are a means for government ministries to record their ment to the environment and be accountable for ensuring consideration of the nment in their decisions. The EBR requires a Statement of Environmental Values from 14 government ministries. The SEV explains:
- How the purposes of the EBR will be applied when decisions that might significantly affect the environment are made in the Ministry; and
- How consideration of the purposes of the EBR will be integrated with other considerations, including social, economic and scientific considerations, that are part of decision-making in the Ministry.

It is each Minister's responsibility to take every reasonable step to ensure that the si is considered whenever decisions that might significantly affect the environment are main the Ministry.

B STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS

The Ministry of Transportation has a long history in strategic planning and management. The Ministry's mandate, as assigned by the Government of Ontario, states that the organization should:

- * Be the provincial leader in cost effective transportation supporting the province's broader economic, social, and environmental objectives;
- * Provide the focal point for the identification of the transportation needs the people of Ontario; and
- * Work with other jurisdictions and groups to address these through the effective use of road, rail, transit, air and marine transportation systems and services in accordance with the prevailing objectives of the Province of Ontario

The Ministry has daveloped a mission statement to support its mandate, which is as follows:

"We will facilitate the mobility of people and goods, and promote the development industries that provide transportation systems, services, and products, in ways treflect the needs of Ontario's diverse population and support the broader economic social and environmental objectives of the province."

The Ministry views the environment as an integral component of its strategic directions. The Ministry believes that the strategic management and planning activities already underway in the organization, in addition to the leadership position which the Ministry has historically taken is consistent with the Act and allows it to be broadly supported and implemented within the Ministry. In particular, the Ministry's commitment to the environment is reflected in the following strategic direction statement:

"Implement and support activities which promote sustainable development, and are sensitive to environmental concerns as related to broader government activities."

C. ENVIRONMENTAL VALUES AND MEASURES

The following environmental values and measures will be among the tools used by the Ministry of Transportation to apply the environmental values and measures set out in the purposes of the EBR when making decisions that might significantly affect the environmental values.

The Ministry is committed to providing and promoting transportation services in a way to sustains a healthful environment. The Ministry believes that harmony can be established and maintained between transportation objectives and environmental objectives.

The Ministry of Transportation will apply and integrate the purposes of the EBR along was prevailing social, economic, scientific and other considerations when conducting its business activities. These considerations will be integrated with the Ministry environmental values and measures as a foundation for transportation decision-making.

The following values and measures are a product of the Ministry's beliefs:

1. The Natural Environment

The Ministry believes that the protection of air, water, and land resources is necessary to sustain future generations and the long term survival of plants, animals and aquatic life.

To put this value into action, the following measures will be taken:

- The Ministry will seek to reduce transportation-related air emissions.
- The Ministry will seek ways to reduce transportation related discharges of contaminants to water.
 - The Ministry will continue to study ways to improve salt management practices and to minimize releases to the environment.
- The Ministry will promote the efficient and prudent use of water in its activities:
 - Transportation will be planned with a view to conserving and preserving lands whenever possible and practical.
- When planning or facilitating the development of transportation in Ontario, the Ministry will seek to protect natural habitats whenever possible and practical.

Environmental Concerns in Decision-Making

The Ministry believes that the environment is an integral part of its activities, including policy and project development, and the operation of transportation facilities.

To put this value into action, the following measures will be taken:

- The environment will be an integral component of the transportation planning process.
- Transportation planning in Ontario will be carried out in concert with other community needs and aspirations.
 - The purposes of the EBR will be integrated into strategic planning, day to day activities and long-term decision-making, in order to foster a commitment to environmental protection within both the freight and passenger transportation sectors.
 - The Ministry will strive to create an environmentally skilled and informed workforce.

. Integrated Transportation Planning

The Ministry believes that a healthy environment depends on sound planning.

To put this value into action, the following measures will be taken:

- The Ministry will promote the integration of transportation and environmental planning.
- The Ministry of Transportation will promote an integrated transportation system and the use of public transportation and other alternative forms, including non-motorized transportation options in Ontario.
- In the planning process, the environment will be considered an integral component of the economic and social fabric of the province.
- The Ministry will explore a variety of alternatives, including a range of transportation modes and options and public private partnerships, before committing to a specific course of action.
 - The Ministry will consider energy efficiency when planning transportation systems.

4. Public Participation

The Ministry believes that public participation is vital to sound environmental decision-making.

To put this value into action, the following measures will be taken:

- The Ministry will encourage the public to become aware of its planning process and participate in transportation planning in Ontario.
- The Ministry will strive to create working relationships with professional, community, and advocacy groups to ensure that transportation decisions incorporate a wide level of community involvement and benefit from a range of environmental information and expertise.
- The Ministry will seek to achieve a planning process that is open to comment and scrutiny by the public, stakeholders and transportation partners.

5. First Nations and Other Aboriginal Peoples

The Ministry believes that it should understand and recognize the environmental values of First Nations and other Aboriginal peoples.

To put this value into action, the following measures will be taken:

- First Nations and other Aboriginal Peoples will be recognized as being important sources of information on the environment.
 - First Nations and other Aboriginal Peoples will be consulted on issue of interest, as identified either jointly or separately, by the Ministry, First Nations or other Aboriginal Peoples.

6. Research and Development

The Ministry believes that research and development is important to the protection enhancement and care of the environment.

To put this value into action, the following measures will be taken:

- The research and development of environmentally-compatible transportation technologies and methods will continue to be a priorit of the Ministry.
 - The Ministry will continue to develop environmentally-sensitive design construction and maintenance techniques.

7. Greening

The Ministry believes in the wise use and conservation of materials in all facets its operations.

To put this value into action, the following measures will be taken:

- The Ministry will encourage the reduction, reuse and recycling of materials in all facets of its business.
- The Ministry will be conscious of the energy efficiency of its build and transportation fleet.
- The Ministry will seek to ensure the environmental acceptability of products recommended for use.

The Ministry will give preferred status to environmentally friendly products and processes.

Education and Promotion

The Ministry believes that raising the awareness of its partners and the general public regarding environmental issues is an important component of environmental protection.

To put this value into action, the following measures will be taken;

- The Ministry will seek to influence its partners (federal, provincial, municipal, business, etc.) to be aware of the environment in their respective decision-making processes.
- The Ministry will continue to make the public aware of the various transportation options available to them to promote sustainability of the environment.

IMPLEMENTATION

3.

eloping the above environmental values and accompanying measures, the Ministry is that the protuction of the environment is an ongoing responsibility. The SEV will sidered when environmentally significant decisions, such as, amendments to Acts, new r policies, are made.

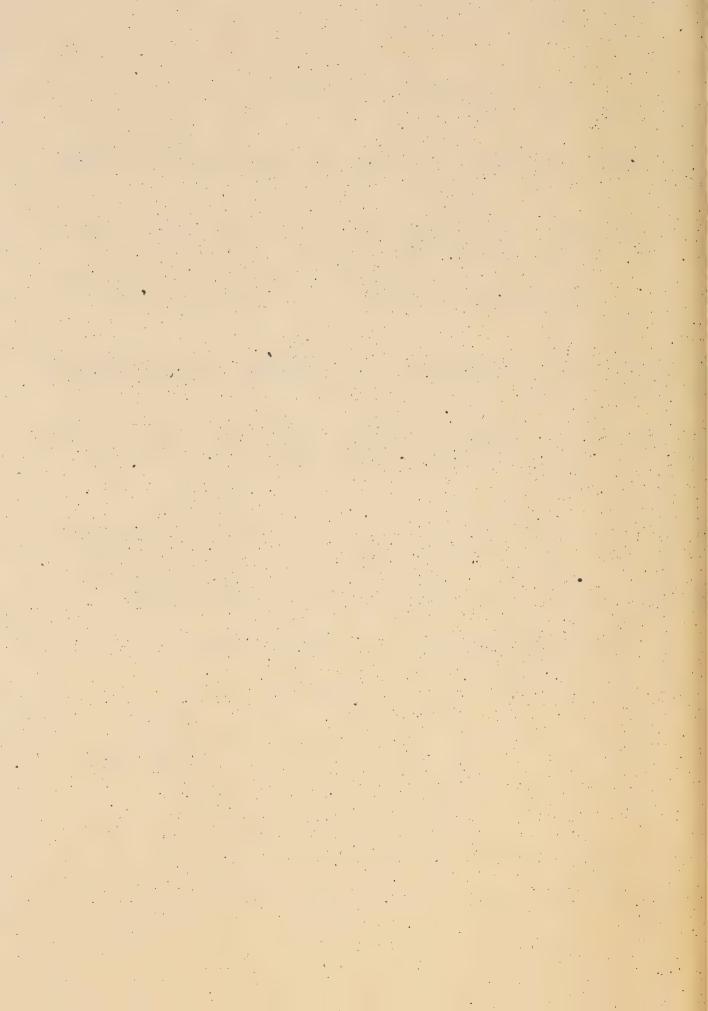
nistry is committed to developing processes to monitor and track the consideration SEV to its decision-making, and to ensure that the purposes of the EBR are applied tegrated, along with cost and social effectiveness, in Ministry decisions. onally, the Ministry will participate in government reviews of environmental mance.

COMPLIANCE

the first year of the application of the SEV the Ministry will evaluate, in tation with the public, how its SEV is being used within the Ministry. This process e completed by November, 1995 with a report to the Environmental Commissioner.

s of the public can request further information about the Ministry of ortation's compliance with the EBR by writing to the following address:

E.B.R. Coordinator Freedom of Information Office Ministry of Transportation Room 138, Central Building 1201 Wilson Avenue Downsview ON M3M 1J8 Fax: 416-235-5267



try Notice - Ministry of Transportation

quired under the Environmental Bill of Rights (EBR), the 14 prescribed Ministries d their individual Statement of Environmental Values (SEVs) on the Environmental try on May 15, 1994 for a 90 day review period.

EVs are overall guidance documents on how the purposes of the EBR will be considered the Ministry makes environmentally significant decisions. Specific details on how rinciples contained in the SEV are implemented will be provided in the policies, ams or strategic plans of the Ministry.

linistry of Transportation (MTO) received 28 submissions on its draft Statement of onmental Values. Ten of these submissions provided comments that were common to the of all the 14 prescribed Ministries. The rest of the comments were specific to the EV.

comments that were common to all of the prescribed Ministries' SEVs reflected six themes:

The SEV should provide a clear indication of how the Ministries will apply the purposes of the EBR to decision-making that significantly affects the environment.

The SIVs shou'd contain a commitment that the Ministry will proactively encourage public consultation on its EBR related activities.

A clear explanation should be provided on how the purposes of the EBR will be applied to Ministry's decisions and how they will be integrated with social, economic and scientific considerations.

There should be a statement of commitment to develop a review and tracking mechanism to monitor the application of the SEV within the Ministry.

The Ministry should commit to an open, systematic and timely review of its SEV with public participation.

The SEVs should avoid the use of specialized or technical terms and where possible, definitions or explanation should be provided.

Ministry has considered these comments in the finalization of its SEV. The Ministry d that many of these generic comments were already dealt with in the Ministry's SEV. respect to the comments that have not already been dealt with in the Ministry's SEV, e comments have had the following affect:

The purposes of EBR have been included as an addition to Section A.

The following has been added as the first line of Section C: "The following environmental values and measures will be among the tools used by the Ministry of Transportation to apply the environmental values and measures set out in the purposes of the EBR when making decisions that might significantly affect the environment."

The following has been added as paragraph 3 of Section C: "The Ministry of Transportation will apply and integrate the purpose of the EBR along with prevailing social, economic, scientific and other considerations when conducting its business activities. These considerations will be integrated with the Ministry environmental values and measures as a foundation for transportation decision-making."

The following words have been added to Section C. Value 2, point 3, Environmental Concerns in Decision-Making, "The purposes of the EBR ...".

The following sentence has been added to become the second paragraph of Section D:

"The Ministry is committed to developing processes to monitor and track the
consideration of the SEV to its decision-making, and to ensure that the purposes of
the EBR are applied and integrated, along with cost and social effectiveness, in

Ministry decisions.*

The following has been added as the first paragraph of Section E: "During the fir year of application of the SEV the Ministry will evaluate, in consultation with t public, how its SEV is being used within the Ministry. The process will be completed by November, 1995 with a report to the Environmental Commissioner."

In addition to the common comments discussed above, MTO also received a number of comme that were specific to its SEV. Most of these related to the six themes noted above. S of the comments were addressed to issues not related to the SEV and were not considered during the revision of the SEV. The Ministry made the following changes to its SEV to address specific concerns:

- * The phrase "both the freight and passenger" has been added to the third measure of the Ministry's second Environmental Value --- "Environmental Concerns in Decision Making".
- The word "transportation" and phrase "including non-motorized transportation options" has been added to the second measure of the Ministry's third Environment Value --- "Integrated Transportation Planning".
- The phrase "and public private partnerships," has been added to the fourth measur of the Ministry's third Environmental Value --- "Integrated Transportation Planning".
- * The Ministry's seventh Environmental Value --- "Reduce, Reuse, Recycle", has been renamed "Greening".
- * The phrase "promote the sustainability of the environment" has been added to the second measure of the Ministry's eighth Environmental Value --- Education and Promotion".

Please forward any questions or comments to:

E.B.R. Coordinator Freedom of Information Office Ministry of Transportation Room 138, Central Building 1201 Wilson Avenue Downsview ON M3M 1J8

Fax: 416-235-5267



